

WERE MIXED ABOUT THE MUSIC

(From Saturday's Daily.)

A REAR ADMIRAL of the British navy, the speaker of the House of Representatives and a dozen or two of the lower House of the Territorial Legislature caused more excitement yesterday in the old throne room of the capitol building than has been seen at any time since the Limerick Legislature was organized.

"Had a scene from the comic opera of 'Pinafore' been translated to the halls of the Hawaiian Legislature the result could not have been different. From laughter to dignity and from dignity to laughter the members of the House alternated in their attempts to carry on legislation.

In the scene enacted yesterday Rear Admiral Andrew Kennedy Beckford, commander-in-chief of the Pacific fleet of His Majesty, held the role of the famous Pinafore Admiral; Representative Beckley of Molokai was the 'Dick Deadeye' and Representative Dickey of Maui was the sweetest of 'Sweet Little Buttercups.' It all came about in this wise: The British Admiral, arrayed in the gorgeousness of the tight-fitting frock coats, glittering gold epaulettes, handsome cocked hat, brilliant red necktie and white trousers, followed by Colonel John Keppell, Lieutenant Gerald B. C. Knox and Mr. R. Clutton-Baker, commander to the Admiral, also attired in the full dress uniform of His Majesty's British navy, arrived at the capitol building accompanied by Adjutant General Soper of the N. G. H. At the instance of the Governor, Kappelmester, larger was stationed in the old throne room, and the moment His Excellency alighted from his carriage the band struck up 'God Save the King.'

As the strains of the old familiar tune drifted in upon the argumentative solons a look of inquiry mounted to their countenances. Representative Makekau was the first to recover his equanimity and he soberly arose to the occasion and his feet. He called Speaker Akima's attention to the fact that the band was playing 'America' and as good American citizens the House should, as a body, rise to its feet in respect to the national air. The suggestion struck the speaker in the same light and he requested the members to cease their deliberations and show respect to the nation which would call for its own such an inspiring air as 'America.' The air ceased as soon as the naval commander and his officers entered the front portals. They mounted to the second floor and were received by Governor Dole.

Later the distinguished Admiral left the presence of the Executive and dropped in to view the august body of solons of the House. The speaker did not see them or their glittering uniforms. As the party appeared at the front doors again the Kappelmester again caused the band to play 'God Save the King.' The speaker soberly called the members to their feet, as if respect for the air was shown at one time in the day, the House should show the same respect at all times. The House indulged in considerable laughter over the suggestion. Representative Emmelhuth, scenting the mistake, sat down, but only for a moment, for the speaker told him to stand up.

Then Representative Beckley, like 'Dick Deadeye,' poured out the vials of his wrath. Hitching up his trousers in true nautical fashion, and throwing out his chest in a manner that betokened trouble, the Molokai member inquired why the House should be made to pay respect for the British national anthem. He said it was played in honor of the British officers and he did not propose to make a monkey of himself by jumping up and down when the band played 'God Save the King.' The speaker, untidily, failed to see the point, and then Emmelhuth took a hand at the business also. Beckley said that if this nonsense was going to be kept up every time the band played in the capitol grounds he would introduce a bill in the afternoon prohibiting the band from playing within a mile of the capitol building during the session of the Legislature. The manner in which he delivered himself of his threat was ample evidence that he intended to put it into execution. The House by this time began to think it had done a foolish thing and cried for the order of the day. This brought the Pinafore crisis to an end.

When the afternoon session was called there was barely a quorum and the speaker, upon hearing a motion to adjourn, declined the adjournment. He adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning as the members desired to attend the parade of the visiting Shriners. The House members present were good-natured and stood by the speaker.

Journal reading in the House of the previous day's happenings in that argumentative branch of the Legislature is becoming a decided bore to the solons, and many are taking advantage of the half hour utilized in its reading to listen to the harpings of the lobbyists, who are beginning to swarm in the corridors. The Journal becomes more voluminous each day, and equally uninteresting. As a record of facts, stripped of the daily horse-play there is little in it to attract the average spectator's attention.

Kaunwai introduced a bill of which he had given previous notice, entitled 'An Act to amend section 125 of the Civil Laws of 1897, relating to the teaching of the Hawaiian language in the public schools,' which passed its first reading.

A resolution was introduced by Puni for the insertion of the following items in the appropriation bill: 'For repairs on the roads in the district of Hanalei, Kauai, \$4,000; for a bridge across the Kailua stream, \$8,000; for a bridge across Lumahai stream, \$6,000; for a bridge across the Wailua stream, \$4,000.'

Makekau moved it be referred to the committee on public lands. Makekau moved to table, which carried.

Ewaliko presented a resolution asking for the military payroll kept by the Secretary of the Territory, as follows: 'That the Secretary of the Territory be and he is hereby requested to fur-

nish this House a list of persons drawing moneys from the Treasury under appropriation. Support of the military payroll; also, present monthly expenditures of any moneys under the appropriation.'

Makekau moved the report adopted, which prevailed.

Beckley presented the following sweeping resolution: 'That, whereas in the Governor's recommendation to the House of Representatives of the appropriation bill, the Governor has recommended to the Legislature to appropriate for the various departments and bureaus in the Territory of Hawaii of lump sums of money to be apportioned and paid at the discretion of the heads of said bureaus and departments.'

'Therefore, be it resolved, that the Secretary of the Territory of Hawaii be requested to furnish this House the names of all persons employed by the Territory in the city of Honolulu, their nationality, whether citizens or not; their length of residence in the Territory of Hawaii; how long the said positions have been held by present incumbents; the character of said positions held by each person; the amount of salaries per month attached to all and each of the said positions of the following departments and bureaus, and clerical aid to the Secretary of the Territory: Superintendent of Public Works; Attorney General; Agriculture and Forestry; Auditor; Military, Registrar of Conveyances; Judiciary; Board of Health; Board of Education; High Sheriff and Police; and Superintendent of Public Instruction.'

'And be it further resolved, that a certified copy of this resolution be furnished Henry E. Cooper, Secretary of the Territory.'

The resolution was adopted.

Robertson presented notice of the following bills he intends to introduce: 'An Act to amend section 45 of chapter 57, of the Session Laws of 1892, relating to cases of absence, disqualification and vacancy in the offices of Circuit Judges; also, 'An Act to prevent the wanton destruction of the food fishes living in the water of the Territory of Hawaii.'

A resolution was presented by Kaimake as follows: 'To appropriate \$125,000 for repair and maintenance of roads and bridges in the district of Hana, Island of Hawaii.'

Dickey moved the report be tabled and taken up with the appropriation bill. Makekau said the bill should go to the committee on public lands. Motion to table carried.

A resolution was presented by William Mossman Jr., regarding the 35th anniversary, as follows:

'Be it resolved, that the Secretary of the Territory forthwith submit to this House all matters pertaining to the political prisoners of 1895.'

And further be it resolved, that the said Secretary be requested to forthwith answer the following questions:

First—The names of all those who were arrested during that time.

Second—The date of arrest, and also the date of acquittal.

Third—The duration of time that each prisoner was deprived of his liberty.

Fourth—All correspondence exchanged between the late Republic and the foreign powers in reference to the said political prisoners.

Fifth—If there are any claims made by any foreign powers in regard to their subjects; to state how much, and by what power said claim was made.

Sixth—All correspondence exchanged in regard to said claims.

Seventh—To separately state the different nationalities, their names and whether they were tried by a court-martial or not—both for signers and Hawaiians. And further be it resolved, that the clerk of this House be instructed to transmit a copy of this resolution to the said Secretary of the Territory of Hawaii.

Kumale moved the report be adopted. 'Carried.'

Ewaliko presented the following resolution: 'One hundred thousand dollars to widen the front of Hilo, be inserted in the appropriation bill.'

The resolution was tabled, to be taken up later with the appropriation bill.

Hoogs moved to return the Auditor's communication with a request to place the amounts opposite each name of those who received salaries while on vacations. The chair did not view the report as unfinished business. Hoogs said it was an oversight of his in not asking for the amounts in his original resolution.

At this moment the Government Band, stationed in the capitol grounds, struck up the air 'America,' although in this instance it was 'God Save the King.' In honor of the admiral and officers of the English flagship Warspite, who were calling on Governor Dole. Makekau's ears opened wider, and he promptly moved that the entire House stand during the rendition of 'America.' The House arose and stayed their deliberations until the close of the piece.

The Hoogs motion was passed.

Beckley said that as Representative Dickey was one of the persons named in the list he should be made to answer as to the amount he received while absent. The chair came to Dickey's rescue by stating that 'the honorable member was not requested to make an answer to such a question.'

The House enjoyed Dickey's embarrassment, while the latter looked wise over his spectacles.

Makekau presented a report of the standing committee on the control of sewerage system bill, recommending its passage.

Under the order of the day, House Bill 16, relating to the great seal of the Territory, and repealing chapter V, title II, Civil Laws of Hawaii, was read for the third time. Upon motion of Makekau the bill was passed, as follows: Ayes, 25; noes, 1.

The band again struck up 'God Save the King,' and the speaker said the House should stand up again. The House did stand up, although there were many protests that it was not 'God Save the King,' but Edward VII's anthem. When the music ceased Emmelhuth sat down, and so did a few others, but the speaker called them to order, telling them to stand up with the speaker, to which they reluctantly complied.

Beckley sharply called for a point of order. 'That is not 'America,' but the national anthem of the British empire, and is played in honor of the visiting British admiral, who had 'just looked in,' said he angrily.

'Who gave this notice in the House that that was 'America,' anyhow?' inquired Emmelhuth, gazing sharply in the direction of Makekau.

House Bill 16, relating to criminal jurisdiction of district magistrates, was read for the third time and passed upon motion of Makekau.

House Bill 17, relating to practice and procedure in criminal cases, was read for the third time, with two

amendments. It will be typewritten and made the order of business on Monday.

House Bill 26, relating to the desertion of husband or wife, was called up for the second reading. The speaker said the report of the committee on the bill was to be considered. The members began wrangling over the bill as on the day when the committee of the whole House adopted an advisory report on it. Makekau contended that when the committee report was adopted the bill was 'killed.'

Robertson stated that if the chair had taken his suggestion on the day the House had with the report, the matter would not have come up again. He said that notwithstanding the fact the adverse report had practically rejected the bill, yet the bill could not be so rejected until it had been read for the second time in connection with the report.

Prendergast was now of the opinion that the House showed too much haste in adopting the report. Robertson said that on Wednesday, Prendergast thought it was a lesson to the House to go slowly in future. He was of the opinion that the bill had already been 'killed.'

The speaker went back entirely on his ruling of Wednesday, and after blowing hot and cold, as he was swayed by the arguments on the floor, finally declared the bill had been 'killed' on Wednesday by the adoption of the advisory committee report.

House Bill 18, defining felonies and misdemeanors, was called for passage on its second reading. The report of the judiciary committee was adopted. The bill passed its second reading. The bill will be read for the third time on Monday.

House Bill 20, relating to cemeteries, was called for second reading.

Robertson said that there was no objection to the bill, but that it had power to make regulations during an epidemic, and the whole country would be at its mercy. To get the consent of the Governor and Senate would be only practicable when the Legislature was in session. Furthermore, he could not understand why the House should be ignored, and he, as a Representative, strongly objected to any such action.

The House was just as important, and in some respects, more so, than the Senate, and he did not propose to give legislative power entirely to the Governor and Senate.

Emmelhuth said this was only one of the conditions they wanted to stand with. There was another bill already before the Senate, containing all the matter in the House bill, and would reach them in a short time. He believed in yielding to the board the power to act and give regulations during intervals between legislative sessions, but he did not believe in yielding such matters as should be entirely handled by the Legislature. He favored tabling the bill until the board preparing for new Board of Health regulations was brought into the House. Paule, the introducer of the bill, favored considering the report of the member before the bill should be taken up.

Kokua shouted 'Kauho.' The speaker reminded him that 'Kokua' were not necessary.

The resolution was to the effect that the Board of Health regulations made during and after the bubonic plague should be rescinded.

Makekau moved that the bill and resolution be tabled, to be considered with the Senate Board of Health bill. Paule wanted to cut off the power of the Board of Health because it had more power than the Governor or Supreme Court.

Beckley wanted to know whether the members were to stand up when the band played 'God Save the King.' He would introduce a bill to keep the band from playing within a mile of the capitol.

The speaker said it was because the House members were gentlemen and the band played 'God Save the King.'

The call for the order of the day brought the incident to a close.

In the Senate yesterday morning the Dispensary bill was introduced by Kaimake of Oahu.

The Dispensary bill was drawn up by Senator Russell in that it proposes to reduce the price of Dispensary liquor, thus cutting down the anticipated revenue of the Territory. The author of the bill says that he does not care whether the Treasury gets a cent of profit out of the Dispensary or not. He simply wants the thirty citizen to get the liquor at a cheap price.

The bill is shorter than the one now in force in South Carolina and eliminates the constable or spy system, leaving the enforcement of the law in the hands of the police. The bill also followed, however, Local option will exist in various districts, permitting people—women included—to elect between the Dispensary and private dealers.

No private dealers will be permitted. The bill will be introduced by the Territorial Government holding a monopoly. There will be no saloon kept by private parties on these islands if the bill is passed. One who wants liquor must get it from the Dispensary in its original packages and as elsewhere to drink it. As the Hawaiian is a bottle-drinker, when he drinks at all, he is enthusiastic for the measure, regarding it as State Aid for Impoverished Toppers.

REMARKABLE CURES OF RHEUMATISM.

From the Vindicator, Rutherfordton, N. C.

The editor of the Vindicator has had occasion to test the efficacy of Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice with the most remarkable results in each case. First, with rheumatism in the shoulder, from which he suffered excruciating pain for ten days, which was relieved by two applications of Pain Balm, rubbing the parts afflicted with the balm, and getting up free from pain in a very short time. Second, in rheumatism in thigh joint, almost prostrating him with severe pain, which was relieved by two applications of Pain Balm, rubbing the parts afflicted with the balm, and getting up free from pain in a very short time. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., sole agents Hawaii Territory.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Chamberlain's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At 50 cents a box.

QUIET TIMES NOW IN JAPAN

YOKOHAMA, Feb. 19.—There has been an unquiet quiet in Japan of late, the earthquakes having ceased from troubling and politics being at rest. The present session of the diet promises to be the most uninteresting in the whole course of its history, the opposition having practically vanished from existence. It is the custom of Japanese politicians, whenever any one of them happens to differ from his party, on even the most petty details, to secede and form a new party consisting largely of himself. This utter lack of cohesiveness has been demonstrated of late in the dissolution of Count Okuma's once strong party called the Progressionists. On a single point of economic policy the Count agreed with the dominant party in the diet, whereupon his followers largely deserted him, and there is now no political organization save that controlled by Marquis Ito, the Premier.

The peace preliminaries in China have now been signed so many times that grave doubt is cast upon the probability of their ever having been signed at all. The discussion of them is, at any rate, considered to be practically open and the trend of opinion in Japan seems to be strongly in favor of more lenient terms. It is recognized that a great injustice will be wrought if the indemnity demands are made too heavy, especially in view of the fact that the chief burden of payment will be placed upon the people of the south of China, who are not only not responsible for the outbreak, but who kept order and peace during its course and prevented what would otherwise have been a frightful war, not only devastating China itself but embroiling all Europe. Instead of an indemnity being laid upon the industrious and peace-loving South, it would seem but just that the Western nations should bestow upon it some token of grateful appreciation.

Everyone here is struck by the exceedingly moderate and reasonable tone of the Chinese reply to the demands of the powers. It consists simply in a request for more expeditious detail in order to avoid further misunderstandings. It must be admitted that when the demands were formulated it was a matter of surprise that they were in such loose shape to leave room for endless dispute. It is now equally surprising that the Chinese should be the first to call attention to this looseness, instead of allowing it to stand as furnishing occasion for the exercise of those diplomatic dribblings in which they are such acknowledged experts. It is noticeable also that no protest is made against the prohibition of the importation of arms, or against the armed occupation of North China by the powers; there is only a request that a limit of time be put to the prohibition, and that the number of troops be fixed and their stations designated. It would be difficult to deny the 'sweet reasonableness' of such request.

The opinion is strongly expressed that by far the better plan for the powers would have been to simply insist upon a change of the capital to some point more accessible in case of danger to foreigners or to the legations. That would have solved the whole difficulty as to the necessity of armed occupation.

SPECIAL SALE

No. 9

Lamp Globes

OF ALL KINDS AT HALF PRICE. SEE THE SAMPLES IN OUR CORNER WINDOW.

Sale for One Week Only.

ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 16TH, 1901.

W. W. Dimond & Co.

LIMITED.

Importers of.....

CROCKERY, GLASS AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

Sole agents in the Hawaiian Territory for Jewel Stoves, Gurney Cleanable Refrigerators, Furitan Blue Flame Wickless Oil Stoves, Primus Stoves, double-coated Granite Ironware.

The House Furnishing Goods Department is on the second floor. Take the elevator.

Nos. 53, 55 and 57 King Street, HONOLULU.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER. IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD FROM ALL IMPURITIES from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. It cures Old Sores, Cures Sores on the Neck, Cures Sore Legs, Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scurvy, Cures Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all impure matter. From whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything hurtful, it is the most delicate and purest of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 25¢ each, and in cases containing six times the quantity. It is sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—'BLOOD MIXTURE.'

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words, 'Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England,' are engraved on the Government stamp, and 'Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture' blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

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The Ewa Plantation Co.
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The Kohala Sugar Co.
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The Standard Oil Co.
The George F. Blake Steam Pump & Weston's Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

ISLAND OF MAUI.

(From the Maui News.)

The News regrets to announce that Rev. Augustus Hutchinson, a colored minister of Spreckelsville, who came out from Montgomery, Alabama, has been convicted of assault and battery and sentenced to serve twenty days in the Wailuku prison. Mr. Hutchinson found it necessary to throw a little negro boy for extremely impudent and vulgar language, and one McClellan, a negro from Alabama, took up the quarrel on the part of the boy, who, by the way, nicely deserved the whipping which the reverend gentleman administered. The two men began to quarrel and wound up by getting into a fight, in which Hutchinson so far forgot the dignity of the cloth as to administer to his opponent a sound drubbing. It is unfortunate that Mr. Hutchinson lost his temper, for better things are expected of the ministry. It is to be hoped that his punishment will teach him the wisdom of avoiding such encounters in the future.

STOLE TWO WATCHES.

Joe Manuel, Charley Lewis and George Brooks, three colored boys from Spreckelsville, were arrested on Thursday for the larceny of two watches from the store of T. Mori, a Japanese merchant at Kahului. The watches were stolen on February 28, but were not missed till Wednesday of this week. The boys who were arrested were suspected, and have admitted that they stole the watches. Manuel sold one of the watches to John Nash, a negro man who has eked out, though the police will probably soon apprehend him. Brooks gave one of the watches to one Dorsett for safekeeping. Lewis was merely a spectator of the theft. The boys were arraigned yesterday morning, and the case was continued till Monday. Manuel and Brooks will probably plead guilty. Manuel is the gamine whose vulgar and insulting language was the means of provoking a quarrel between Rev. A. Hutchinson and McClellan at Spreckelsville last week.

THEO. RICHARDS AT WAILUKU.

Dodgers done in "blue" with the heading, "Dispense With What? Dispensary For What?" scattered from Wailuku to Paha, announced that Mr. Theo. Richards at Kahahumanu Church, Wailuku, last Sunday night and a forceful and fruitful talk it was. The speaker began by calling attention to the fact that the things to which people are accustomed cause no apprehension, and the growing carelessness of a man in handling gun powder, which habit of carelessness grows on him until some fine day there is nothing left of him except a hole in the ground. So with liquor traffic which is allowed to increase without fear of consequences, resulting in an enormous increase in the use of liquor without in the least interfering with illicit traffic in liquor. The admitted evils flowing from this were forebodingly pointed out and the speaker added that a prominent liquor dealer had asserted that the dispensary system would destroy a million dollars' worth of business, accompanied with the further statement that in Hawaii this business pays taxes to the total amount of not much more than \$1,000.

The speaker then made an allusion to his own business—that of bringing up boys, the chief products of the country, as well as its chief producers—and showed how his work, as well as that of other teachers, had been sadly marred. Many bright and promising young men from Kamehameha, and others schools as well, had been destroyed by drink, which destruction, had it been wrought by any other poison than alcohol, would have sent a thrill of horror through the Islands.

While the speaker briefly suggested that the dispensary is preferable to the present system, for several reasons which he pointed out, the chief stress of the meeting being laid on the necessity for the creation of a better public opinion in Wailuku, where the drinking habit among the young men is invading social functions to that extent that ladies hesitate about attending them. The speaker added that some young men are quite capable of taking care of themselves, but that others of them cannot, and that while the blue ribbon would be a safeguard, still the speaker was particular to urge that God alone could help some men to keep the pledge, hence the "God helping me" clause in the pledge. When the speaker pleaded with the young men of the town to combine for the purpose of creating a better sentiment in favor of abstinence, he met a generous response from the best blood of the town, of both races. Many donated the blue ribbon, no less in response to the eloquent plea of the speaker than to the persuasion of many of the charming young ladies of Wailuku, who cheerfully influence in encouraging the movement.

At the close of Mr. Richards' address Mr. Al spoke to the boys and girls in Hawaiian, and proceeded to break the meeting up into knots of enthusiastic signers of a new declaration of independence.

BURGLARY AT SPRECKELSVILLE.

On Thursday night burglars entered the store at Camp 5, Spreckelsville, through a window, and carried away a 200-pound safe containing \$955, opening the front door from the inside to remove the safe from the building.

On Friday morning, Officer Vaverick, the local police officer at Spreckelsville, found the safe in a ditch in the cane-field, some 200 yards from the store. It had been opened by cutting a hole through the back of the safe with an axe, and the contents, with the exception of \$95, had been taken. The money left was gold, and was overlooked by the robbers.

Word was sent to the Sheriff yesterday morning, and efforts were at once inaugurated to apprehend the guilty parties.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is reported that the law against kahunaism is to be repealed at the present session of the Legislature. While that will hardly be done, still no particular harm would result if this law were repealed. Kahunaism, like spiritualism and other delusions, will continue to exist in spite of repressive laws, because there are so many people who dearly love to be deluded into the belief that they can dabble in ecstasies and mysteries. While overt acts of kahunaism may be suppressed by the strong arm of the law, yet beliefs cannot be legislated out of existence. The school teacher is the only cure for kahunaism.

The attention of the sheriff and the police is invited to the insidious forms of vagrancy which permeate Wailuku and Kahului, to say nothing of other points on the island where it exists as well. It will require faithful and careful espionage on the part of the police to find the right parties, and a strenuous effort on the part of the public prosecutor to effect convictions, but such time and care on the part of the police department would be very productive of fruit in the matter of repressing incipient criminalism.

The News once more enters a solemn protest against the variation in time at

the different points on the island of Maui. There is neither sense nor expediency to be urged in favor of the present diversity of the clocks and watches at the different plantations and towns, and the Planters' Association or some other organized and working body should take hold of the matter with the assurance that the majority of the people on Maui will sanction the move toward unanimity in our timepieces.

A beef trust has undoubtedly been formed on Maui, and unfortunately there is no law in force considering the whole lot to be reared for about ten years. And the worst of it is that owing to temporary financial stringency, the News man was not able to get in on the ground floor for a thousand or so of shares. So far, the price of meat in Wailuku is not excessive, all things considered, and the possibility of successful cold storage may hold an undue advance in check.

The people of central Maui are indebted to Postmaster Waal of Lahaina for a prompt delivery of the foreign mail which came over on Thursday's Eclipse. The captain, who reached Lahaina at noon, had orders to leave the central Maui mail at Kihel. As the Eclipse had to go from Lahaina to Lanai, where it would have to remain in evening, it was decided to remain in Lahaina. Mr. Waal induced the captain to put the mail ashore at Lahaina on Thursday, and it was at once forwarded to Wailuku. Thank you, Mr. Waal.

A sanitary inspector for the island of Maui, who could devote his whole time to looking after and prosecuting violations of the sanitary laws and regulations existing, should be appointed. The News will undertake the contract gratis to see that such an officer, if appointed, does his duty.

Captain Keola and Lieut. Cummings of Company I took a run over to Honolulu on this morning's Kaima to witness the competitive drill this afternoon. Manager Bellina and Mr. Wilson of Kahikihui ranch visited Wailuku and remained a couple of days this week. Manager Bellina reports the cattle as all being fat, and plenty of grass on the range.

Progress is the watchword at Kahului. A new 40-ton Howe scales has been erected at the entrance of the new wharf, over which a neat cottage will be built. The new freight engine, "Kahului," is rapidly being put together. The works are putting on his new steam tug for Kahului harbor has been newly arrived at Honolulu on board the Metha Nelson, and will be fitted and brought to Kahului at once.

R. A. Wadsworth of the Maui Soda and Ice works is putting on his new machinery. Mr. Richardson of Greenwood & Richardson is expected over next to superintend the final details. Judge Copp, District Magistrate of Makawala, states that the recent rains have caused considerable injury to his coffee crop.

The rains are over at last, and Wailuku is once more rejoicing in delightful days and glorious nights. Now is the time to visit Maui.

Panama has started up again, and during last and this week the Windsor has entertained some delightful people of that ilk.

The tunnel run by Manager Wells under the superintendency of Carl Walden, is about completed, and is yielding a flow of over a million gallons per day, with a probability of increasing the flow to nearly two million gallons by lateral tunnels which will eventually be run from the main tunnel.

NO ONE KNOWS

The Weight of Another Man's Burden—Doan's Backache Kidney Pills in Honolulu.

You know if you have a burden to bear.

You know where you are taxed to bear it.

You know how much trouble it gives you.

But do you know how to shake it off?

The back bears more burdens than all the human organism.

It aches; it pains and is weak and lame.

Therefore, it's your fault if you don't come to the rescue.

Possibly you don't know how. We would tell you, but you might doubt us.

We will let a Honolulu man do it, then.

Mr. J. D. Conn, of this city, is a carpenter by trade, and is employed at the Oahu railroad. "I was troubled," says Mr. Conn, "with an aching back. The attacks occurred periodically for years, and especially if I happened to catch cold. There were also other symptoms which plainly showed that my kidneys were out of order. A short time ago I heard about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and the wonderful things they were doing. Proceeding, then, to Hollister & Co.'s drug store, I obtained some of these. Since taking these pills there is a great improvement in me. I always keep some of the pills on hand now so as to be provided for any contingency. I feel sure if anyone troubled as I was should give Doan's Backache Kidney Pills a fair trial they will not fail to be benefited by them."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Spreckelsville Thief Captured.

As the steamer Claudine was leaving Kahului, bound for Honolulu, according to one of the passengers on that vessel the news was shouted from the shore that the robber of the Spreckelsville plantation store had been captured.

When the steamer was about ready to depart one of the passengers noticed a man who had just purchased a ticket for Honolulu acting in rather a suspicious manner. The man was evidently afraid that he was being watched and his every action was characteristic of one who is desirous of hiding something. He bought his ticket and then, instead of going aboard the Claudine, he hung around the wharf, watching everybody and apparently waiting for some one, or else, attempting to keep out of some one's way. Finally he made a break for a lumber pile and was seen to secure a large and evidently heavy sack and start for the steamer with it. He had scarcely got hold of the sack, however, when he was placed under arrest.

The S. N. Castle.

The S. N. Castle, Nelson, sails probably early tomorrow morning with a cargo of sugar for the Coast. She takes beside passengers, for which she has extensive accommodations. Among those departing are Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Pratt, Mrs. John Cargill, Messrs. Gill, Gunn and Meller.—Hilo Tribune, March 15th.

PEACE IS SURE.

LONDON, March 8.—Private information received in London this morning confirms the rumors of negotiations between Lord Kitchener, Sir Alfred Milner and Commandant General Louis Botha. Nothing is known as to the actual presence of the Boer commanders-in-chief at Pretoria, and no London paper publishes a statement that he is there, but it is reasonably certain that General Botha is in either personal or very close touch with Lord Kitchener. Today Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman will endeavor to extract some information from the government on the subject of the House of Commons.

The Associated Press is informed that Sir Alfred Milner has gone to Pretoria with the object of assisting Lord Kitchener in these negotiations, the length of which appears to be due to General Botha's desire to consult with acting-President Schalkburg at Pretoria and to make terms applying to the whole Boer forces. Against this is Lord Kitchener's doubt as to General Botha's ability to control General Dewet and other leaders, as well as the internal opposition General Botha is encountering. One of the best informed South African authorities said to a representative of the Associated Press last evening: "We have little doubt that General Botha will surrender. The question now is as to what forces he can bring with him. We have private information tending to show that Lord Kitchener and Sir Alfred Milner have decided to accept his surrender on the basis that he is merely an individual commander, rather than commander-in-chief of the enemy's forces."

General Dewet and General Delarey, as well as the other leaders, will probably have to be dealt with individually on similar terms. It was also reported that Dr. Leyds was recently negotiating to secure peace terms, but when it was discovered that he was merely acting a farce, not being in communication with General Botha, or able to live up to the suggestive suggestions made by the British government having learned his views, quickly ended the proceedings, especially when it was found that Lord Kitchener was treating with General Botha, while Dr. Leyds was unable to speak authoritatively for the forces in the field. Curiously enough, the war office seems genuinely without definite information regarding the exact status of affairs.

The great financial firms whose interests in South Africa are almost equal to those of the government, believe, from their private advice, that the present situation is likely to result in the surrender of General Botha and the forces under his immediate command, while the other Boer units will remain in the field.

LONDON, March 8.—Whatever negotiations are proceeding in Pretoria, and Mr. Kruger declares that they can only be for an armistice—the government evidently has no idea of slackening reinforcements. The war office issued a detailed statement last evening of transports that are to sail for South Africa, within the coming week with 12,000 troops.

The casualty list reveals the fact that two officers were killed at Lichenberg on March 3d. Lord Kitchener's telegram, "Am sending reinforcements," was dated March 6th. Evidently, therefore, the fighting continued for several days, and further advice are awaited with anxiety.

According to the Daily Mail's despatches, General Dewet and Mr. Steyn have separated, the former being at Petersburg, west of Bloemfontein, and the latter at Smithfield.

The progress of the bubonic plague causes deep anxiety and apprehension in Cape Town. The Cape government has decided to remove the people from one-third of the area, and to cleanse it. Every precaution will be taken, should the disease spread to the troops.

The Amsterdam correspondent of the Daily Mail says that Mr. Kruger is informed that Mr. F. W. Reitz, former state secretary of the Transvaal, is suffering from aberration of the mind.

The Times understands that the remainder of the war loan will be issued in consols, the government having already issued a much in short-term loans and bonds as it is likely to obtain from the proceeds of a Transvaal loan.

Lord Roberts, presiding today, at a meeting of the Army Temperance Society, contrasted the moderation of the British soldiers in South Africa, with previous campaigns. He said that it was true that they had not had many opportunities, but, as Bloemfontein, Johannesburg and Pretoria, where they did have such opportunity, they were remarkably well behaved, and he had never heard a single complaint of a soldier being rude or improperly behaved toward Boer women. The latter and their children went fearlessly upon the streets; the children played and talked with the British soldiers.

Hilo Shipping.

Arrivals—March 4, Am. s. s. American, George McDonald, 3,600 tons, from Honolulu via Kahului, with 3,604 tons sugar from Honolulu, and 165 bales wool and 2,315 tons sugar from Kahului.

March 8, Am. bk. St. Katherine, C. W. Saunders, 1,000 tons, from San Francisco, 28 days, 1 passenger, full cargo general merchandise.

March 11, Am. schr. Helen Kimball, H. J. Hansen, 182 tons, 23 days from Eureka, 211,000 feet lumber.

March 11, Am. bk. Roderick Dhu, P. Johnson, 1,452 tons, 15 days from San Francisco, with 19 passengers and a cargo of general merchandise.

March 12, Am. bktn. S. N. Castle, B. O'Neil, 489 tons, from Honolulu, with 1,800 bags sugar for San Francisco. Take on sugar for Matson line.

Departures—March 13, s. s. American, McDonald, for Delagoa Bay, Breakwater via Cape and St. Lucia, cargo sugar, 3,604 tons from Honolulu, 2,315 tons from Kahului, 2,000 tons from Hilo, 165 bales wool, Honolulu.

St. Katherine Arrives.

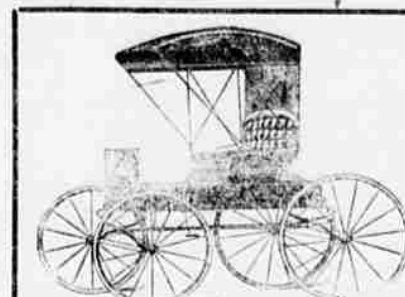
The American bark St. Katherine has arrived safe and sound at Hilo, after a voyage of twenty-eight days from San Francisco. She sailed from the Coast on the 11th of last month, the day before the bark Olympic left that port for Honolulu. She arrived at the Hawaii port on the 9th instant. Some anxiety had been felt concerning her, as vessels from the Coast have been making pretty good trips of late, and she was expected much sooner.

Two hundred and fifty quart bags of sorghum seeds have been sent by the Secretary of Agriculture to Commissioner Wray Taylor for distribution in the Islands.

OUR \$4.50 SHOES!

With heavy soles are just the right kind for rainy weather wear. You may pick from box calf or Russia calf shoes. These are in blacks and russets. The shape is that full generous winter last which is protective as well as pleasing. We have all sizes and all widths.

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PEKING MARCH 30
GAELIC APRIL 6
HONG KONG MARU APRIL 10
CHINA APRIL 24
DORIC APRIL 28
NIPPON MARU MAY 2
RIO DE JANEIRO MAY 10
NIPPON MARU MAY 18
COPTIC MAY 28

For San Francisco.

GAELIC MARCH 19
HONGKONG MARU MARCH 22
CHINA APRIL 1
DORIC APRIL 1
NIPPON MARU APRIL 11
RIO DE JANEIRO APRIL 15
COPTIC MAY 2
AMERICA MARU MAY 14
PEKING MAY 22
GAELIC MAY 22

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Hawaiian Gazette.

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A. W. PEARSON,
Manager

TUESDAY MARCH 19

The Shriners own the town now and would not sell it at any price.

No Legislature need fear publicity that deserves respect.

A glance at this morning's Tramway cartoon ought to be all the argument needed to defeat the fifty-year franchise proposals.

The signs of an early peace in South Africa are increased by the news brought Saturday by the Warrimoo under date of March 8.

The Hilo Herald has the right idea about the Legislature but its expostulations will do no good. There are some things that even salt can't cure.

If the keawe or algeroba thorn is so poisonous that a scratch may be followed by an amputation, the Papa Ika sole ought to be permanently fashionable among our barefoot residents.

With Porto Ricans striking and negro newsmen beginning to find their way to fail, the labor problem in these islands does not seem to have been simplified much by recent ventures.

Members of the House who think they have the power to abrogate the laws of the United States are quite capable of thinking that they can throttle a newspaper for telling the truth about them.

The Dispensary bill has been filed and a test of strength between the virtue of the legislators and the impurity of the agents of the National Liquor Dealers' Association now impends.

If the Home Rule members of the House want to know the whereabouts of J. K. Brown they might read the papers—that is to say, if reading is in their line.

The Shriners think Honolulu's climate the finest one out of doors. But it all depends on the point of view. The eight men who came down on the Warrimoo and had it for bedding and food for twenty-four hours, feel differently.

The Hawaii Herald, which knew President Russell before the Territory did, advises him to retire from the chair of the Senate. We hope Russell will disdain the counsel. In the absence of a Zoological Garden we need the anthropoidal statesman here.

Legislative program: Abolish Sunday laws, abolish vaccination, abolish Board of Health, abolish leper settlement, abolish Federal quarantine, abolish prisons, abolish high prices for liquor, abolish the freedom of the press, abolish dog tax, abolish everything except the Treasury and empty chat.

Though defeated in his one great battle, Rear Admiral Cervera has been promoted. The honor was worthily bestowed upon a brave, chivalric and unfortunate man who seems to enjoy a more undivided popularity in the United States than either Sampson or Schley.

The arrival of the Olympic safe in port after a tussle with a whirlwind and a long voyage under improvised sails, reflects great credit upon the navigating skill of Captain Gibbs. His was a hard task but he performed it with credit to himself and honor to the American merchant service.

The President is magnanimous towards Wm. E. Chandler, who was returned from the Senate for nagging the Administration. Instead of letting Chandler go back to his native glacier, McKinley gives him a snug berth on the Spanish Claims Commission. It is a conspicuous award of unearned increment.

Slowly but surely Great Britain is coming to economic protection. The next budget promises to include a duty on sugar as a means, confessedly of revenue and of stimulating the sugar refining business of the Kingdom. To the Cobdenites, this is flat heresy, but to the men who are laboring to pay Great Britain's bills without an increase of direct taxation it is very practical statesmanship.

"German support," says the dispatches from England, "is considered more helpful than American good feeling." If that sentiment were to be the British Government we shall soon see Uncle Sam engaged in a deep game of diplomacy with Russia and France. That is ever his recourse when a little tiff with John Bull occurs. Usually the deal does not have to go further than the preliminary stages before John gets friendly.

The Governor is showing the Legislature that he has rights which even that bumptious body is bound to respect. Since the session began some members have conceived it to be their duty to insult, bully and nag him at every turn. That he should stand on his dignity and refuse either to be coerced or to receive messages couched in impertinent form, is what might be expected of a man whose attitude towards Cleveland, Blount and Willis in 1893 so well embodied the self-respect of the Annexation party here.

Whirlwind at Sea.

PARTLY dismasted and with a member of her crew missing, having encountered a whirlwind hardly five hundred miles out of San Francisco, the long overdue American bark Olympic, Captain Gibbs, arrived in this port early yesterday morning, thirty-three days from the Coast, and docked at Sorenson's wharf, where many people had gathered to see the vessel come in.

Much anxiety had been felt by those interested in the Olympic at her non-arrival and when it was learned that the bark St. Katherine had arrived at Hilo, having sailed from San Francisco the day before the Olympic got away from that port, and that she had seen nothing of the missing ship, they began to think that she must have met with some misfortune.

It was a very exciting story that the captain and her crew had to tell—an exciting and terrible story, but a short one, for what happened to the Olympic occurred in a very brief space of time and it takes longer to tell of the Olympic's experience than it took the elements to change her from a proud and handsome bark to a partially dismasted and half-disabled vessel.

When the friends of Captain Gibbs heard from his lips the tale of the whirlwind which struck the bark and carried one of the crew to his death and the account of the bravery of the vessel's officers and crew in the time of danger, of how one of the men was saved from the wreckage in the water at the risk of his comrades' lives, and of how he, the captain, instead of putting back to San Francisco for repairs, determined to keep on his voyage to Honolulu, they congratulated him on his vessel's narrow escape and on his pluck in bringing the bark on to this port.

The Olympic was a sorry sight as she came alongside the wharf yesterday morning. With parts of her foremast, mainmast and mizenmast gone, and with her port side scarred by the pounding of wreckage, she showed plainly the nature of the furious blow which she had encountered.

She flew no signal of distress but her colors fluttered from the jiggermast as if nothing had happened and she worked her way to port from the time that she was struck by the whirlwind with what sail she could carry. Stuck on the splintered stump of her foremast was a small red flag, indicating that there was powder aboard. Many people thought that the little red flag was a signal of distress. Indeed, the red flag fastened to the stump of the foremast looked very much as if it was meant to convey some idea of distress. It had a very distressed look about it, at any rate.

The Olympic sailed from San Francisco on the 12th of February. She encountered the whirlwind on the 22nd, the day of the wreck of the steamship City of Rio de Janeiro in San Francisco bay.

The tug Fearless towed the Olympic into port. She was sighted a very short time after the steamship Gaelic sailed for the Coast. The local agents of the Olympic, anxious to have the news of the arrival of the Olympic known in San Francisco as soon as possible, had a letter all ready to send on the Gaelic announcing the arrival of the bark, hoping that she would be sighted before the Gaelic left. But the steamer went without the letter, for the Olympic was not sighted until after the Gaelic had started on her voyage.

It is probable, however, that the Gaelic saw the Olympic and that she recognized the bark and that she will take the news of her arrival to San Francisco.

The Olympic experienced fair weather from the time she sailed from San Francisco up to the day on which she was struck by the whirlwind. She carried a general cargo and a deckload of bricks and half a dozen cattle.

On February 22nd, on the tenth day out, when about five hundred miles south of San Francisco, in latitude 30 degrees north and longitude 130 degrees west, Captain Gibbs saw evidences of an approaching storm. The sea was rougher than usual and the sky was heavily overcast. Sail was ordered shortened and at night came on the Olympic was running along under her topsails and her foresail and mizenmast.

It was about 8 o'clock in the evening that the whirlwind struck the bark. Then what happened, happened in such a short space of time that those on board could scarce realize what occurred.

The good bark was struck with awful force and the Olympic bent before the onslaught of the wind until her port rail was almost under water. Then she righted herself almost as suddenly as she had keeled over and then it was that the masts snapped like so many pipe stems and went crashing over the side. It was all over in less than three minutes.

When the whirlwind passed, although the sea continued to be very rough and the wind was blowing at a good rate, the weather was no worse than it had been before the crash.

The whirlwind came out of the west-southwest at the rate of about a hundred miles an hour. When it hit the bark there were three men working on the foretopmast yards. When the foremast went by the foretop, with a report like a cannon shot, two of the men went overboard with it, while the third fell to the deck.

It is hard to say whether the foremast went over first or whether the foremast, mainmast and mizenmast went all together.

There were only a few seconds between the time of their going, at the most, Captain Gibbs says that all three masts went at once. The first officer, Morse, is under the impression that the foremast went first and was followed by the mainmast, which snapped off at the mainmast-head, and the mizenmast, which went by the topmast-head.

The vessel was heave to on the starboard tack when the blow came. After the masts went huge waves broke over the decks, knocking the men around

until they had to cling to the rigging for dear life.

The names of the men at work on the foremast at the time were Behlander, Anderson and Olsen. When the foremast went, Olsen fell to the deck and Behlander and Anderson were hurled into the water with the wreckage. Behlander must have been killed by the falling spars and rigging or else stunned before he struck the water, for nothing was seen of him after he fell. Anderson was thrown clear of the wreckage when the foremast went and, after coming to the surface of the water, managed to get hold of the rigging and hold on until his mates could throw him a line.

Anderson was rescued at the risk of the lives of his comrades and the men showed great pluck and nerve in getting him on board. The wreck of the foremast was floating alongside of the vessel, held only by the braces, but the wreck of the mainmast towered above the heads of the men as they worked to save the man clinging to the wreckage in the water. The mainmast was still attached to the mainmast, hanging over like a broken reed and threatening every moment to come down on the heads of the life-savers. Bits of wreckage were flying about the heads of the men as they finally succeeded in getting Anderson aboard from his perilous position. Anderson was badly cut and bruised by his fall from the foremast and was almost exhausted when he was pulled on deck.

Immediately after the snapping of the masts the pumps were sounded in order to ascertain if the vessel was leaking, for it was not known at the time whether the wreckage of the fallen masts had knocked a hole in the side. The vessel was found to be sound, however, and great was the relief of her captain and crew when it was seen that she was not leaking.

That the hull of the vessel was not smashed was a wonder. As it was, all the damage that was done to the side of the Olympic did not amount to more than a few scratches.

First Officer Morse of the Olympic, in describing the vessel's experience, said that the foremast was the first to go. It snapped clean off at the foretop and was carried clear of the side of the bark by the force of the wind. Morse was standing amidships, on the starboard side, directing the work of the three men aloft when the whirlwind hit the vessel. He saw the foremast go and the men with it. Before he could realize what was happening another loud report was heard and he looked up in time to see the mainmast fall. Then the mizenmast went.

Little if anything could be done in the darkness to get rid of the wreckage and it was decided to wait until daylight before the men should begin to cut it away.

Captain Gibbs changed his course and ran before the wind and on the morning of the 23rd the work of getting rid of the wreckage was started. As much of the spars and rigging as possible was saved. The first thing to be done was to cut away the mainmast, which was still hanging to the mainmast by a few splinters. This was a dangerous task and meant that whoever attempted it would risk his life, for it was hard to tell how the mainmast would fall when it was free. Mate Morse undertook the job and went aloft, armed with a hammer and chisel. He went away for over half an hour, cutting the splinters which held the topmast to the main stack. It required a great deal of care. One false cut might have meant death to the plucky mate. He kept at it, however, until the mainmast fell clear of the stump. Lines had been made fast to the wreckage of the mainmast and most of it was saved and stowed away on deck. The wreckage of the foremast and mizenmast was cut away, most of it being saved.

By the time the wreckage had been cleared away a strong wind from the north was encountered and the vessel, under improvised sails, resumed her course and sailed slowly for Honolulu, the captain deciding not to put back to San Francisco.

Besides the loss above described it was found that the main upper topsail-yard had been cracked in the middle and that the mizen boom had also been cracked. The main skysail-yard was used to reinforce the mizen boom and heavy splints were put on the main upper topsail-yard.

A party of inquiry was called yesterday morning by Captain Gibbs. The captain deserves great credit for bringing his vessel to this port instead of putting back to San Francisco and for the manner in which he handled his bark during the whirlwind and the trip to Honolulu. He was congratulated by every hand and his many friends are happy to see him safe in port.

The Olympic will make temporary repairs here and after discharging her cargo will return to San Francisco, where she will be overhauled.

The Olympic is an American four-masted bark of 1,354 tons. H. Hackfeld & Company are her agents.

RUSSEL SHOULD RETIRE.

The Senate's President Gets Some Advice From Home.

For the sake of the reputation of the Territory as a home of enlightened people, Dr. Russell had better retire from the office of president of the Senate.

Up to date his decisions have been marked by unfairness to members of the minority; his rulings in most instances ludicrous and his general bearing autocratic to a degree that make sane men gnash their teeth in disgust. In Cecil Brown the president of the Senate has an adversary so much superior in every way that it is not difficult to tell why Russell has to consult his secretary before making a answer to any question. For the sake of the people outside the Senate and for the sake of the new Territory, Russell should get out.—Hilo Herald.

The Binnacle's Fame.

The Binnacle, a lively little paper whose first issue appeared at Honolulu on January 20, is published on board the U. S. S. It is, "when in port," by Chief Yeoman E. J. McGilgott. Subscribers are informed that in the event of the binnacle leaving port, copies issued, not time, will be taken into account in reckoning subscriptions. The Binnacle says that among the fifteen petty officers of the Itasca, eight are American born and six naturalized.—Army and Navy Journal.

THE LUAU \$ \$ \$.

RACED by the presence of Hawaii's former ruler, Queen Liliuokalani, and the popular Prince David Kawananakoa, the Maternity Home Luau given on Saturday was by far the most beautiful and most successful out-of-door fete ever given in Honolulu. The grounds of the Maternity Home on Beretania avenue were admirably adapted for the luau and under the skillful management of the executive committee, composed of Miss Agnes McIntyre, chairman; Mrs. James Campbell, Mrs. J. F. Bowler and Prince David Kawananakoa, they assumed a gorgeous aspect with hundreds of gay, fluttering flags and streamers and pretty booths composed of palm branches and bunting. The spacious pavilion where the native luau and the foreign lunch were served was turned into a banquet hall fit for kings.

Beneath the beautiful blue arch of the sky and glittering under the rays of the sun unimpeded by the presence of a floating cloud and without even the slightest threat that the skies would weep, the luau had everything in its favor, to say nothing of the pretty and gaily dressed women who flitted here and there attending the wants of the throng of visitors. Out on the broad lawns the guests, arrayed in the broadest of a summer's afternoon, presented a pleasing picture. The women's dresses had for a background a sylvan scene of loveliness in which the choicest of Hawaii's flowers, ferns and blossoms were conspicuous.

The scene during the afternoon rivaled in beauty of color and characters the most gorgeous of stage settings. Flowers and greens were everywhere. The booths were entwined with garlands of Island blossoms; the tables of the luau were lavishly covered with green stuffs and about the necks and hats of all were the ever-present leis.

The grounds were crowded afternoon and evening, not the least part of which were the visiting Shriners and their wives and others, while the officers of the Austrian war vessel Donau were there in uniform. Money poured into each booth in plentiful streams and everybody seemed anxious to spend it. Towards the close of the afternoon and before dusk set in, the flower and candy booths looked as if the invaders had made them their special places of assault.

Perhaps the most popular booth was that in which Queen Liliuokalani greeted the visitors and led to them ribbons bearing the royal arms in yellow, white, blue and red. Her Majesty sat at a table and for hour after hour wrote her autograph—"Liliuokalani"—upon each ribbon, which were sold for \$1.25 apiece. Her Majesty received each visitor to her booth with courtesy and wrote her name upon nearly 400 of the coveted ribbons, which were either worn as hat bands or as rosettes. The booth was a cosy affair made of palm branches, open at one side. The royal ensign, which is only brought out on special occasions, was gracefully arranged above the entrance, mingling with the folds of other Hawaiian flags which flanked the door. The Queen was attired in a black silk trimmed with jet, with gamp and sleeves of lace. She wore her royal sash which attracted much attention from the strangers. She was assisted in her charitable work by Miss Maggie Walker, who held the ribbons while Her Majesty inscribed her name upon them with an indelible pencil. This booth was the especial mark of the kodak friends.

The flower booth near by was a bower of loveliness not only of itself but of the pretty girls and matrons who sold favors for the buttonhole or neck. The Shriners never tired of the booth. It was prettily decorated and looked after by the Misses Widdifield, Miss Juliet King, Miss May Damon, Mrs. Gerritt P. Wilder and Mrs. J. S. Walker. The candy booth, arranged by Ernest Parker, was composed of graceful folds of pink and white muslin arranged over a booth of palm branches. The Misses Abigail and Alice Campbell were fortunate in selling their large stock of sweets early in the afternoon.

Then there was the booth in charge of the physicians' wives where the little ones enjoyed Punch and Judy, shot air guns and made merry, and where stacks of nickels, dimes and dollars were gathered in. Mrs. Charles B. Cooper, Mrs. Walters, Mrs. Mays, Mrs. Hodgins, Mrs. Hoffmann, Mrs. Sinclair, Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. Wayson looked after the youngsters. The lemonade and punch booth, decorated in the national color, yellow, was presided over by Mrs. Paul Neumann, assisted by Mrs. Grau and a bevy of young ladies. One of the lane booths was that in which the fancy work and the ice cream and cake were sold. It was very attractive and gave every indication that the ladies had left nothing undone to make it one of the prettiest on the lawn. Mrs. E. D. Tenney, Mrs. Carmichael, Mrs. George Herbert and Mrs. Neuman looked after the frozen sweets, while Mrs. Cunha and Mrs. Pierre Jones made a barrel of money at the fancy table.

The native luau, however, was full of wonderment to the visiting Shriners and strangers. The tables were loaded with the dishes dear to the Hawaiian's appetite and were very picturesque with their arrays of calabashes, bowls of poi and strange looking packages tied up in tie-leaves. The absence of knives, forks and spoons caused some of the foreigners considerable embarrassment at first. Prince David's table was typically Hawaiian. The cloth was covered with the ti-plant leaf and over these the palapala fern leaves were strewn. In the center of the table stood a large red jardiniere filled with red and yellow calliopsis. Every Hawaiian dish obtainable was on the table. The brown pump, or cocoanut calabashes, and red fingerbolls made a pretty effect. The table presided over by Mrs. Mays and Miss Bush was decorated with fern leaves. In the center was a tall red glass filled with fruits and yellow coral-pine, while a profusion of these blossoms were strewn along the edge of the table. Most of the puns on the table were bought by the visiting Shriners.

Scrofula IN UPPER COURTS.

This root of many evils—

Glandular tumors, abscesses, pimples and other cutaneous eruptions, sore ears, inflamed eyelids, rickets, dyspepsia, catarrh, readiness to catch cold and inability to get rid of it easily, paleness, nervousness and other ailments including the consumptive tendency—

Can be completely and permanently removed, no matter how young or old the sufferer.

Hood's Sarsaparilla was given the daughter of Sikas Vernor, Wawarsing, N. Y., who had broken out with scrofula sores all over her face and head. The first bottle helped her and when she had taken six the sores were all healed and her face was smooth. He writes that she has never shown any sign of the scrofula returning.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Ask your druggist for it today and accept no substitute.

Mrs. Charles W. Booth and Mrs. Reis presided over a truly Hawaiian table. It was covered with green palapala fern leaves. A huge jardiniere filled with nasturtiums occupied the center of the table, while smaller glasses were banked at one end. Large kono calabashes filled with tropical fruits made a pleasing picture. Brown pump for poi, tiny yellow gourds for sweet potato poi (koelepalau), and green fingerbolls lined each side of the table. The Shriners found it a favorite corner and were inducted into the mysteries of fingering poi.

Mrs. Colburn's table looked very pretty, being covered with green and sprinkled with blossoms and flowers of many kinds. Mrs. Irene Brown's table was decorated with two huge baskets of light and dark yellow marguerites placed near one end. The handles were tied with purple and yellow ribbons, the streamers of the bows running the whole length of the table. Fern leaves were strewn profusely over the cloth.

Mrs. M. Beckley Kahoa and Mrs. Tripp decorated their table in green and yellow. The yellow cloth was strewn with palapala fern leaves. Jardiniere of yellow marigolds and roses relieved with ferns were quite prominent.

Berger's band played during the afternoon beneath the spreading branches of a giant alageoba tree. During the evening Solomon's quintet played in the pavilion which was cleared for dancing. Chinese and Japanese lanterns strung from booth to booth and from tree to tree made a pretty scene at night.

Mrs. Bowler said yesterday that the receipts were very large, but that a statement of the receipts and expenditures would not be ready until about the middle of the week. The Queen's autograph booth brought in \$495 and others were very close to that amount. It is believed that \$2,500 was taken in by the sale of tickets, sales in the booths and donations.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Mrs. G. K. Wilder arrived from Hilo via the Kinau.

Bubonic plague bills remaining unpaid amount to \$5,258.78.

A new drain is being laid on King street just beyond the Nuuanu bridge.

Theodore Richards has started a lively blue-ribbon movement on Maui.

Kekaha Sugar Company, Kauai, has a new eighteen-ton Baldwin locomotive.

See Diamond's window this week for bargains. Prices quoted are for this week only.

E. M. Boyd, the Advertiser's Washington correspondent, may soon return to Honolulu.

The rock crusher and a large force are making rapid progress with work on the Kalihi road.

Yang Wei Pin, the Chinese consul, has purchased an automobile, and handles it in a capable manner.

The store at Camp No. 5, Spreckelsville, was robbed Friday night of \$900, found in the safe. No clue.

It is well worth one's time to stop and see the display of beautiful ladies shown in E. O. Hall & Son's King street window.

Hopp & Co. are displaying a handsome line of bedroom suites, chiffoniers, and odd dressers, of desirable style and quality.

An unusual feature of salutation is that given by the Austrian cruiser Donau. When the gun is fired the jib is raised and hauled down.

A letter from the Consul General at Hongkong, very much damaged, has been received by Collector of the Port Stackpole, from San Francisco, having been saved from the Rio. The letter was sent on to San Francisco by mistake, and was returned to Honolulu via the Sierra.

At the Moana Hotel on Friday evening while the Shriners were away on pleasure bent in their temple, the ladies of the caravan were the guests of a number of city Shriners ladies in the handsome parlor of the hostelry. Six-handed euchre was played during the evening, and the occasion was made more interesting to the visitors by the presence of Queen Liliuokalani. Mrs. G. F. Sinclair, of the visiting Shriners' reception committee, assisted in receiving the city guests.

The Japanese driver of a dirt wagon, who was employed by the Rapid Transit Company on its railroad on Liliha street, above Judd street, was seriously injured yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and had to be removed to the Queen's Hospital in the patrol wagon. One of the wagon wheels passed over his head and neck, lacerating the skin, but fortunately did not fracture the skull. The wagon had been unloaded and was about to be driven away, when the driver stumbled and fell directly beneath the wheels, with the above result.

A dancing party was given last evening by Mr. and Mrs. Edward Suhr, at the Waikiki residence of W. R. Castle, in honor of Captain Haus and the officers of the Austrian war vessel Donau. There was a large attendance of town-people, and the intermingling of the glittering uniforms of the naval officers with the evening toilettes of the ladies, made a charming picture. The house was prettily decorated, the flag of Austria being prominently displayed. The residence and grounds were brilliantly lighted, and the music was supplied by a native quintet.

The appealed case of Rose A. Miner vs. Dr. F. L. Miner came before the Supreme Court yesterday. This case as it now stands is rather a muddle. When the judgment had been given in the First Circuit Court granting the plaintiff divorce and alimony the defendant appealed to the Supreme Court upon exception to the alimony and other exceptions. Subsequently the plaintiff filed a discontinuance of the case in the lower court, which made null and void the divorce already granted. Defendant then filed a discontinuance of his appeal, which was allowed, but with his discontinuance of the divorce, with its provision of alimony in the lower court, was again valid, and his objections withdrawn, leaving the divorce as granted still a bar between the defendant and the plaintiff, who desire to be united and to have the divorce proceedings entirely wiped out. After some discussion a suggestion by which the tangle might be straightened out was made, and Magoon & Thompson and Cecil Brown, defendant's attorneys, will endeavor to have the plaintiff's discontinuance, which was filed in the lower court, made a part of the records in the Supreme Court, whereupon the case can be dismissed from the higher court.

The matter with its peculiar phase of difficulty occupied nearly the entire afternoon in the Supreme Court yesterday. The case of Volcano Stables and Transportation Company vs. Hayashi, et al., also came up in the Supreme Court, but no action was taken in the matter.

A petition was yesterday filed in the First Circuit Court by L. K. Kellinohola and Kellinoholapupu, father and mother of the infant child Aika, praying for an order of court legalizing the adoption of said child by Aika Karatutu and Mary Karatutu, who therewith filed articles of adoption. The child is shown to be six months of age and it is alleged that the infant has been in the care and custody of the adopting parents since its birth, with the consent of its natural parents. The articles of adoption are in usual form and state that it is for the best interests of the child, in the matter of education, care and financial prospects, that the said adoption be legalized.

A decree was issued by the court stating that upon the affidavits accompanying the petition and articles of adoption it appears that the adopting parents were of good character and able to care for, educate and further the interests of the infant. It was ordered that the said articles of adoption be legalized. The costs were ordered remitted and the acknowledgment fees were, by the court, presented to the infant.

PROBATE.

Hearing was had yesterday morning on administrator's objections to the reports of the master in re the estate of John Phillips. Ruling was reserved by the court.

Chang San Tai has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Chang Tai, deceased.

M. G. Silva was yesterday morning appointed administrator of the estate of M. Gomas Garrido, deceased, A. M. Gomo, formerly administrator, having tendered his resignation and been dismissed. Bonds were given for the amount of \$500.

Henry Maui was appointed administrator of the estate of P. K. Kuahu, with will annexed under \$50 bond, on Saturday.

In the estate of A. A. Todd, deceased, the master's report was confirmed yesterday, and the executor's accounts allowed, the commissions of the executor being disallowed.

The Judge of the First Circuit Court yesterday issued an order confirming sale of real estate in the matter of the estate of J. Pinao, deceased. The sale was made under order of court by Samuel Kallimui, administrator, the said real estate comprising about fifty-eight acres of land situate at Kanahaku, Puna, Island of Hawaii, and being sold to A. J. Campbell, the highest bidder, for \$1,900.

GUARDIANSHIP MATTERS.

The master's report in re the estate of Kealohaokalani was yesterday approved and confirmed, and the executor, A. M. Pua, was by the Court ordered to pay to his successor, Frank Archer, the sum of \$203.

In the guardianship matter of Margaret A. Robertson, the accounts of John Cassidy, guardian, were yesterday approved by the Court, and it was directed that the guardian invest \$1,000 at the best rate of interest obtainable, taking a good and sufficient security therefor, and that the balance of \$337.12 be retained and held by the said guardian as an emergency fund for the insane ward.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

In the United States District Court decision was yesterday given by Judge Estee in the case of D. Horriyeva, otherwise known as the Tokio Immigration Company, vs. Maunaloa Sugar Company, sustaining the demurrer on the ground that he had no jurisdiction in the matter.

Argument in the case of Kamaka Kehauka vs. schooner Robert Lewers was heard yesterday in the United States District Court, the same taking up nearly the entire day.

COURT NOTES.

In the case of S. Ahmi vs. James Ashford et al. the petition for order to show cause was yesterday dismissed by the Judge of First Circuit Court.

In the election action of Hawaiian Trust and Investment Company, Limited, vs. Annie Horton, Helen A. Dunning et al. an answer of general denial was yesterday filed by Defendants J. J. Sullivan and J. Buckley, by their attorneys, Holmes & Stanley.

The Shrinking Coast Line.

To determine whether the shore line has not been shrinking a corps of engineers belonging to the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Department has been at work on the Pacific Coast. It is believed that the results of their labors will show the Pacific to have sunk several inches within the century, and to be going down now much more rapidly than the Atlantic.

Joseph K. Aea, of Hawaii, appointed to a cadetship at West Point, is described as a full-blooded Hawaiian and a splendid specimen of that race. He is eighteen years of age and is over six feet in height. He is a ward of ex-Queen Liliuokalani, and is now a member of her household. He has been educated in the Hawaiian schools and colleges, and was appointed to West Point by Delegate Wilson.—Army and Navy Journal.

HOW MORENO FELL OUT WITH WILCOX

WASHINGTON, March 2.—"I found that he had lied to me deliberately; I found him and told him so and we have been enemies since."

This is the explanation offered by Caesar Celso Moreno as to the change in the relations existing between himself and Robert W. Wilcox, Delegate from the Territory of Hawaii in the 56th and 57th Congresses. Incidentally, it might be said that the falsehood charged against Wilcox was in relation to money. Perhaps the fact that Moreno still seeks his fee for services alleged to have been rendered while the Delegate was at work here pending the passage of the Organic Law of the Territory may have as much to do with his venom as the mere fact of a departure from the straight and truthful path on the part of the Delegate.

"I first went to Hawaii in 1879," said Don Caesar in recounting the experiences through which he had passed as they relate to Hawaii. "I was at that time on my way to San Francisco as the agent of a Chinese line of steamers and stopped in Hawaii to endeavor to secure a subsidy for the line from the Hawaiian Government. I met King Kalakaua here in 1874 when I was interested in a trans-Pacific cable and was working to that end. As soon as I reached Honolulu King Kalakaua told

me that I must stop with him; that he needed me to help him free himself from the domination of the missionaries. I was in private life but was constantly in the company of the King and acting as his adviser in many ways. I incurred the party enmity of the missionaries by reason of my openly avowed enmity to them, and I knew that they would stop at nothing to force me out of the country.

"In August, 1880, the King told me that he would dismiss his cabinet and that he wanted me to form a new cabinet which would be Hawaiian and not missionary. I went into the cabinet as Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Prime Minister being Edward Bush, who had the Interior portfolio. During that month we had one of the bloodiest revolutions and an attempt was made to tar and feather me, or hang me perhaps. Crowds moved about the streets talking of a revolution and finally they made a descent upon my house. I was lying at that time on Fort street, just below the Catholic Mission. When the crowd reached my gate I took a re-

volver in each hand and went out to meet them. I told them to come on—that I had some pills that would do them good. They stopped and not one came closer to me at any time than they were that night.

"I retained the foreign office for a month, after which Kalakaua said that, owing to a disagreement with the American Minister, who had in every way overstepped reasonable bounds, he might thereby lose the friendship of the United States. He wanted me to go to Europe as an ambassador and make friends for him there. I took with me

teresting the King in our behalf and the Hawaiian youths were welcomed. The King told them that he hoped they would learn to serve their King and fatherland and that he wished them to learn all they could, as he was very desirous of complying with the wishes of Kalakaua that they should be fitted to aid him in defending his throne against the missionaries. Wilcox went to the Artillery school at Turin, Italy, to the Naval Academy at Leghorn, and to the Military Academy at Naples.

"Wilcox immediately began to hum-

and asked the committee to which the on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, to hold up the appointment until he had been heard from in the matter. This was the situation at the first of the week, and the feeling grew, as the Delays, under the advice of young Berry, who was in Hawaii during last summer, was inclined to defeat the confirmation, which was in his power. But the friends who had to do with Wilcox upon his arrival and during his contest, saw the futility of accomplishing anything by such

(Continued on Page 6.)



THE NOBLE ARMY OF REFORM.

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three Hawaiian boys—Wilcox, Boyd and Booth. Leaving Wilcox in Paris I took the others to Germany, proposing to put one in the Military Academy at Potsdam and the other in the Naval school at Kiel. Emperor William informed me that the boys would first have to thoroughly learn the German language, which would consume a year's time, and so I decided to take all to Italy. On my return to Paris I found that Wilcox had gotten into mischief and had cost me quite a sum of money. This, as with all subsequent expenses, I was compelled to pay myself. A letter of credit had been given me by Kalakaua, but when I presented it in Paris the banker on whom it was drawn told me that Claus Spreckels had instructed him to make no payments upon the credit, and from that time I, personally, was responsible for the debts incurred while on my mission and for the maintenance of the students.

"The then Prime Minister of Italy, Cairoli, had been a schoolmate of mine and was afterwards officers in the navy together and he succeeded in in-

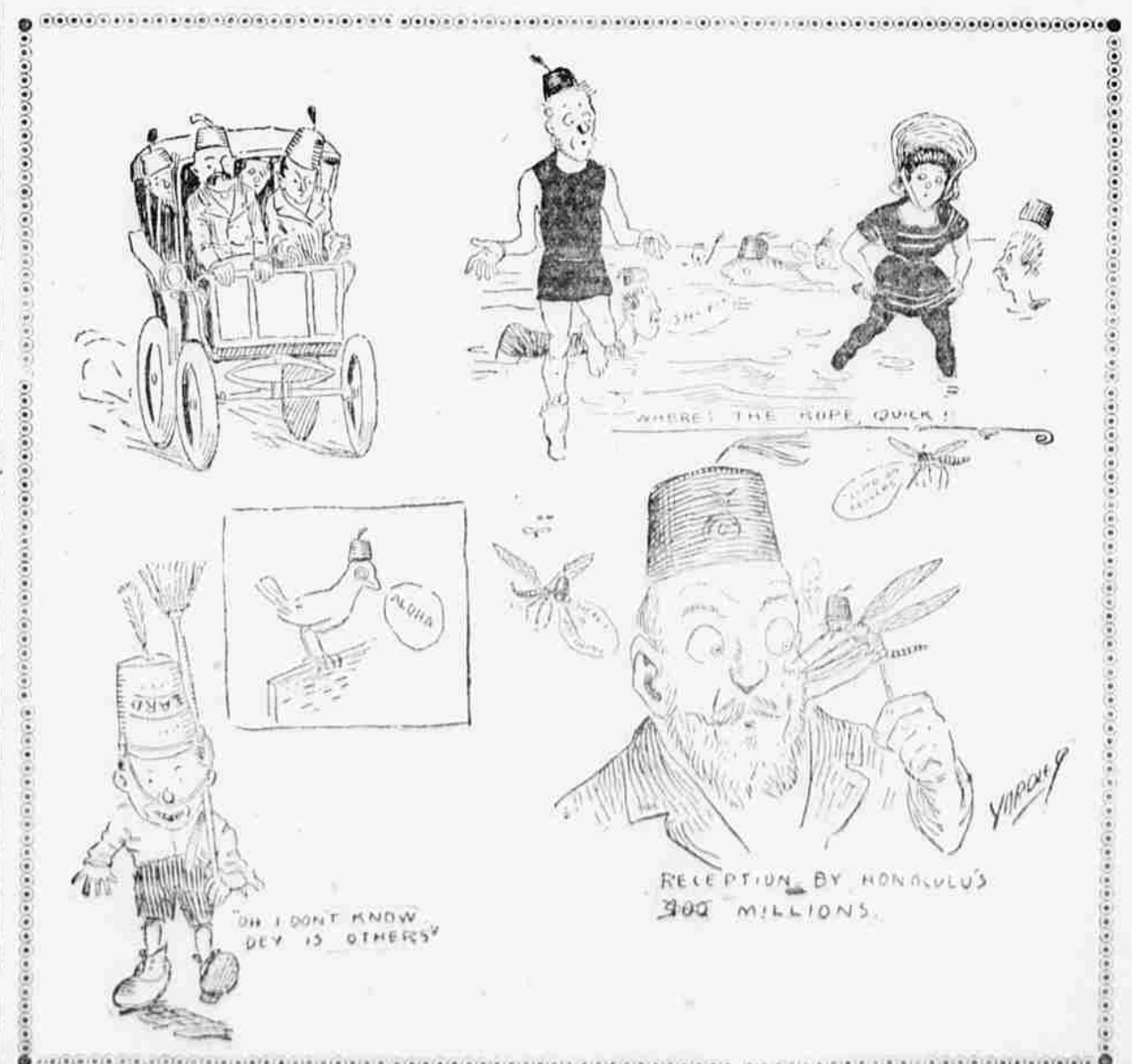
bug all those with whom he came in contact. He passed himself off everywhere as a prince and by these representations secured entrance into houses from which he would now be kicked out. It was through such false pretenses that he succeeded in winning the affections of the Princess Alo Calanina. His wife, by the way, is a first cousin of one of the Ministers in Italy today, the Minister of the Interior, Giolitti. I returned to America in 1884 and did not see Wilcox for fifteen years. Meanwhile I was being scolded and upbraided on all sides from Italy. Wilcox's character was such that the people to whom he made himself friendly held me responsible for introducing him and I have had to bear the brunt of their displeasure ever since. In 1887, when Wilcox returned to this country with his wife, I received word from him from New York saying he could not come here to see me as he had to hurry across the continent to catch a steamer to the Islands.

"When he arrived here in 1899 to work for the Organic Law he came to my house at once. I introduced him to Chairman Knox of the committee on Territories and to many Democratic members and was with him daily. I worked with him to the best of my ability at all times. I never went to live with him and he never lent me any money, although he agreed to pay me a fee for my work in the matter, as is shown by letters before the committee on elections, in which he said he would send the money when he could, but it seems he never could. While he was still here I learned he was in receipt of money, especially from Mr. Markham. I was informed that this money came through the postoffice and I investigated the matter there and found the statement was true. I searched for Wilcox and found him at his hotel and asked him if he had received money from Hawaii, mentioning the name of Markham. He said he had received no money and then said, 'I do not know Mr. Markham.' That was enough for me. I knew he was telling me a falsehood and from that time to this I have had nothing to do with him, but on the contrary have done all I could to expose him.

"This, in brief, covers my relations with Robert W. Wilcox."

WASHINGTON, March 4.—George D. Gear was today confirmed by the Senate as second Judge of the First District of Hawaii. This result, which a few days ago seemed to be in doubt, was the direct result of the getting together of the Delegate and the men who were directly interested in the appointment, and was due to many explanations. When the appointment was made Wilcox took the stand that he could not allow Gear to be confirmed, a course, as it was unofficially given out that Gear would be given a recess appointment, the committee being ready to give Gear a majority report in his favor. It was also pointed out by the friends of Wilcox that he would lose the good-will of the President, and at the same time render it impossible for him to accomplish anything for the islands in any of

SHRINERS قدیم عربی اخویہ JUBILANT



L OUD in their praise of Honolulu, the visiting Shriners are enjoying every minute of their stay in this city and the home people are enjoying the visitors. From every Shriners there is but one expression and that is indicative of pleasure. The Paradise of the Pacific has proved a revelation to the pilgrims, and for years to come after their visit is over there will remain a vivid impression of the beauties of this city and the neighboring islands of which they will never cease to speak.

Since their advent here hacks and automobiles have been at a premium and nearly every carriage which passes contains one or more Shriners and their friends. It is probable that no other order could have succeeded in getting together so many of their members and their families to make a journey, as many of them have, of over 1,000 miles. From the furthest Eastern states they have come, and from the Coast. From the North and from the South they banded together and now hospitable Honolulu is entertaining as merry a band of sightseers as ever visited a foreign shore—for though under the American flag, and part and parcel of as it will be looked upon by tourists.



CELSE CAESAR MORENO.

SHRINERS MARCH.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

ALLAH BE PRAISED! How the boys did hold on to the rope yesterday afternoon when they were initiated into the mysterious order of the Shriners. "Wear your old apparel," was the command in the invitation from the Imperial Potentate to the local novices in mysticism, and they did so. They were a sorry spectacle as they paraded the streets in the afternoon holding on to a ship's hawser which taxed their muscles to carry on the long march. While gorgeous magnificence appeared in the apparel of the visiting Shriners, and the Nobles in general wore their evening suits, these victims really looked shabby and upon their countenances could be seen nothing but an expression of "I wonder what's coming next?"

Had the local initiates then seen the scaffolding erected in Progress hall, which had the appearance of a "shoot the chutes," before they entered the parade, there would have been a wholesale desertion from the ranks and they would not have obeyed the injunction to "Hold on to the rope" even for a minute. Had they also known that at the bottom of that awe-inspiring fable was a tank of water—cold, icy, chilling aqua pura—the most earnest novices would have hesitated before donning anything heavier than a bathing suit.

It was Shriners day in Honolulu. Never has the city been visited by such an aggregation of dazzling celebrities. Had the Caliph of Bagdad himself walked the streets arrayed in the Imperial robes of his position, he would have been thrown into insignificance by the glittering, gorgeous raiment worn by Imperial Potentate Lou B. Winsor, Mohammed is great and Winsor is his prophet! The wondering populace almost boiled from him and the other strange beings who paraded the streets arrayed in the picturesque costume of the sons of the desert and of Syria.

The poor fellows holding on to the rope so tenaciously looked like car faces as they appeared in the procession at the far end of the parade. They were jostled on the route and did not even have the opportunity to have their "pictures took" on the capital building steps with the real Shriners. Being novices and not at that time clothed with the glory of fezzes and the crescent, they were not entitled to take any conspicuous part in the further proceedings. They contented themselves by letting the fellows who had reached the pinnacle of Masonry as they had by making a threat of "Wait until you want to be initiated—we won't do a thing to you."

Progress hall, which is the Temple of the visiting Shriners, was fitted up in true Masonic style. Great striae of canvas covered the windows and covered all the cracks and crevices which might give an outsider an opportunity to ascertain what was going on inside the hall. The stage was elaborately furnished with the trappings of Masonry and the ever-present camel of the Shriners, covered with crescent-ornamented cloths, occupied a prominent position near the Imperial Potentate's throne. Soft carpets were arranged here and there, evidently intended to break the "bump just a little bit" of the initiates.

On one side of the hall was a scene representing the interior of an alchemist's den. Glittering snakes were entwined around the beams and pillars, while ghosts, skeletons and every manner of hideous being peered in upon an array of the alchemist's utensils. Masonic and Shriners emblems adorned the walls and made the interior picturesque. But the chief piece of Shriners furniture, and that which caused more trepidation among the Masons who "held on to the rope" all day yesterday, was the huge scaffolding already referred to. It was nearly fifteen feet high, made as solidly as the carpenter's art would allow, and there were hooks on the top platform to which was attached the canvas chute. When the "uninitiated" viewed the "thing" their hearts failed them and several bolted for the door, but were stopped by the Captain of the Guard and his twenty Arabs armed with spears. A reporter who waited at the bottom of the stairs yesterday evening to see what the victims looked like after going through the mill pitted the poor fellows. They bore unmistakable signs of having had a conflict with the goat or the camel, and a bath besides. They shivered and looked wistfully for hot sands.

Shortly after 3 o'clock the Nobles began assembling in the hall. The Imperial Potentate and the Rabbanis, the Alchemists, the Ceremonial Masters, the High Priest, the Marshal, the Oriental Guides, the Captain of the Guard and his twenty stalwart, swarthy Arabs donned their magnificent costumes. This regalia is the finest ever brought West and nothing approaching it has ever been seen here in public life since poor "Dandy" halcyon days. The Imperial Potentate wore an ermine-trimmed blue watered silk, lined with canary silk, richly embroidered with gold cord. Over this was a garment not unlike that worn by the Jewish high priests of old, a magnificent dress of white and gold watered silk, encrusted with jewels and adorned with rich embroidery. The Potentate's turban, which was worn majestically, was of green silk, trimmed with white watered silk, surmounted by a jeweled aigrette. A scimitar attached to a beautiful belt by metal chains, carried across the front of the body, was sheathed in a scabbard of blue velvet, embossed with jewels. The scepter was surmounted by a dual crown of gilded metal trimmed with blue silk and by a crescent. Red Oriental slippers completed a costume which was created from the finest fabrics and he was the cynosure of all eyes during the parade.

The costume of the Marshal, worn by L. E. Wood of Niles, Missouri, was a beautiful contrast to that of the Imperial Potentate. It was a purple silk, lined with shawls and trimmings of yellow watered silk covered with gold designs of purple cording. The skirt

was of purple embroidered silk splashed with gold. The turban was of yellow watered silk with purple trimmings, in which was studded a jeweled crescent. The scimitar was carried in a scabbard of canary-colored plush.

First Rabban Frank Evans wore a robe of blue and white cloth of gold with yellow sleeves, trimmed with red silk. His turban was of yellow and red silk and plush. The jeweled scimitar was sheathed in a scabbard of red plush.

Second Rabban W. H. McGregor wore a similar gown made of purple cloth with splashes of gold, and turban of the same material. Green plush scabbard.

First Ceremonial Master Walter G. Jacobs of Aberdeen, S. D., was attired in a flowing robe of blue and gold silk, with scroll work of embroidery in gold and blue coloring; turban of a combination of both colors with Shriners emblem; scimitar sheathed in yellow leather scabbards.

Second Ceremonial Master C. B. Vaughan was attired in a canary-colored epaulet robe trimmed with purple and red silk.

High Priest and Prophet N. H. Stoddard wore a beautiful gown of pure white watered silk with a girdle of silver embroidered silk, and turban of the same material. An enormous wig and beard of white hair completely hid his identity.

Oriental Guide Charles E. Fink wore a robe of red cloth trimmed with gold and green silk and gold embroidery, with turban of red cloth slashed with green.

The two Alchemists, Dr. F. N. Bonine and Lewis Barth, were resplendent in long, rakish gowns of red, trimmed with yellow, plentifully besprinkled with skulls and cross-bones. They wore high Alchemist hats decorated with gawdies designs.

Captain of the Guard Col. J. C. Hunter wore green plush baggy trousers, yellow plush Zouave jacket trimmed with green, yellow sleeves with white over-sleeves of blue plush, and white silk havelock. The Arab patrol, composed of twenty Nobles and armed with spears, wore red caftans, blue plush Zouave jackets, blue turbans with yellow havelocks.

At 4 o'clock Nobles C. B. Wood and J. C. Rothwell of the local Masonic fraternity marshalled the glittering array on Beretania street, and headed by the Territorial band, the procession marched to the capital building in the following order:

Nobles Wood and Rothwell.
Territorial Band.
Captain of the Guard.
Arab Patrol.
Imperial Potentate.
First and Second Rabbanis.
First and Second Ceremonial Masters.
High Priests and Prophet and Oriental Guide.
Alchemists.
Visiting and Local Nobles in Evening Dress and Fezzes.
Thirty "Hold Onto the Rope" Novices and Innocents.

Legislators of both Houses were on the steps of the capital building as the gay caravan marched into the grounds. Upon arriving at the front of the building, the Imperial Potentate and his viziers stood alone upon the steps while Daxey took their pictures. A second photograph was taken of the entire aggregation excepting the novices carrying the rope. They were left in the cold. A peculiar incident occurred just as the Shriners arrived in the grounds. A boy came wandering in, leading a small goat by a string. A dash was made by a score of Shriners for the goat, symbolic of certain events which occur in the lodge room, and he was captured and borne away by the enthusiastic Nobles. The goat also figured in the photographs and in the later parade.

Governor Dole viewed the Shriners from an automobile as he was returning from a visit to the British cruiser Wasp. A photograph was also taken in front of the local Masonic Temple and then the procession returned to Progress hall, where the fun took place. Ask any well-borne looking business man you may find on the street today just how it happened. There were a few doctors in the crowd and they are not attending to their patients today. Some other doctors are looking after them. It was a case of goat, camel and shoot the chutes. Allah be praised! Let the uninitiated beware! There are others!

Those who were initiated yesterday were: E. O. Brown, W. H. Wright, C. B. Brown, A. V. Gear, E. G. White, J. D. Tucker, M. B. Counter, T. J. King, W. G. Ashley, J. A. McCandless, K. R. G. Wallace, H. C. Plumer, C. L. Crabbe, C. J. Campbell, M. E. Grossman, J. P. Bowler, G. W. Burgess, Marie Philp, W. G. Walker, H. C. Morton, G. P. Wilder, E. B. Friel, M. B. Johnson, August Ahrens, H. D. Johnson, Fredrick Whitney, E. R. Hendry, S. L. Ramsey, Albert Barnes, J. S. Walker, W. P. Holborn, T. S. Hall, Josh Tucker.

Nawahi Memorial.

Yesterday afternoon a memorial was held in the St. Andrews' Priory chapel for the late Miss Kalei Nawahi, for a long time a pupil and later a teacher in that institution. The young lady died at Hilo last Thursday and was buried there the following day. The interior of the chapel was draped with mourning and many old pupils were present. The service was conducted by the Rev. V. H. Kitecat, who read special psalms and prayers. The Priory pupils sang two hymns, accompanied on the organ by Wray Taylor. They were "Brief Life is Our Portion" and "On the Resurrection Morning." The address by Mr. Kitecat was very impressive and particularly appropriate to the occasion.

FRIEND TO FRIEND.

It is not so much what the newspapers say as what neighbor says to neighbor, or friend to friend, that has brought Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy into such general use. It is as natural for people to express their gratitude after using this remedy as it is for water to flow down hill. It is the one remedy that can always be depended upon, whether a baby be sick with cholera infantum or a man with cholera morbus. It is pleasant, safe and reliable. Have it in a bottle at all times. Home? For sale by Bennett, Smith & Co., Ltd., sole agents Hawaii Territory.

Mortimer J. Stevens, the reporter, is not now connected with the Advertiser staff, and may return to the Coast.

HOW MORENO FELL OUT WITH WILCOX

(Continued from Page 5.)

The executive departments by such a stand. The taking up of his position with the Democrats, who would be the only ones who would move for him to prevent a change, would place him where he could not expect to receive any favors from the President, and the result might be that he would forfeit any advantage of position which he has gained by being the first Representative of the new Territory, which, by reason of a novelty alone, is considerable. President McKinley is most favorably disposed to any Hawaiian, but it was conveyed to Wilcox that a fight upon an appointee of the President might mean the forfeiting of that place of advantage.

The result of all this argument was that Wilcox, seeing the force of the arguments, decided that it would be to the advantage of the Islands to keep in with the President for the present, at least, for he could not hope to secure the appointment of one of his own selection to succeed Humphreys if he should antagonize Gear. So Thursday, Wilcox announced that he would not be led into taking a position which would make him appear to be fighting an attorney simply because the attorney had taken a case against him in the matter of the contest, and informed Senator Foraker, chairman of the committee, that he would withdraw any contest that he might have against the Judge. This ended all doubt, and Gear was at once confirmed at the earliest executive session.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—(Delayed in transit.)—As soon as the name of Gear was sent to the Senate Wilcox took up his fight. He went to see the various members of the committee and to them advanced his objections to the confirmation of Gear. As Wilcox denies that he is making any fight and the members of the committee are not anxious to give out matter which is sent to them or at which they become antagonistic to their committee relations, it is not possible to find all the arguments which are advanced against Gear. One member of the committee told me, however, that the general charge was that the candidate was not a man who was given any standing in the community; in short, that he was a "bummer," a man without personal or professional standing and in consequence one who would not make a proper judicial official. The effect of this was practically nullified, however, according to the Senator, as in the next breath Wilcox said that the principal objection to the confirmation of Gear was that he had been a member of the John K. Sumner estate litigation, and should it all be brought out there is a question whether or not the Delegate would not decidedly suffer by the record. As the case stands now there seems no doubt of the final confirmation of Gear, though the committee may hear Wilcox's objections in a full meeting and take some time in making up its collective mind as to the matter.

There was a story published here yesterday that Wilcox, when calling upon the President had taken occasion to protest against the appointment of Gear and to ask that there be steps taken to prevent his being confirmed. This is denied by Wilcox, who says that he did not discuss the matter with the President, as he was only paying his respects and asking about minor matters. At least, Wilcox had asked that he be given ten minutes with the President and only had one minute for his interview.

Wilcox says he has received a letter which says that Judge Luther Wilcox is an applicant for promotion to the circuit bench. There has been, however, no papers filed in the case and there is nothing to lead to the belief that the candidacy of the Police Judge is to be taken under serious consideration. There is a probability that when Judge Gear returns to the Islands he will be

accompanied by Mrs. Gear. This is only a probability, however, as the bride-elect is not yet in this country; in fact, on the Mediterranean, in the course of her trip around the world. The bride—Miss Anna M. E. Walker, who spent three months in Honolulu last year in the course of a trip she and her mother or are taking—is a Philadelphia girl, and whether or not the wedding takes place now or at a later date will depend on her return to the country. Should she decide to get back soon, the new Judge will await her arrival, and take her to his island with him. Should her return be delayed, there will be another trip to the Islands on the part of the Judge made necessary. Should the Judge decide to return alone, he will leave here about March 12.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Just at the end of the session of Congress Hawaii came with a rush and won out several fights. Thus it is that there has been placed to the credit of those who are interested in legislation for the Islands at least a half-dozen items which are of benefit to the Territory. First in the list as to its importance, perhaps, should be placed the bill providing for the creation of subposts of entry by the Secretary of the Treasury at his discretion. This bill, drawn by Mr. Haywood, attorney for the business interests, was without any opposition, and although it was delayed by the technical objection of a member of the Ways and Means Committee, it came up today and went through under suspension of the rules. Next might be placed the measure providing for the redemption of the Hawaiian currency in the Treasury and the depositing of the receipts of customs entries with the national depository. This bill was put through the Senate early, and but for factious opposition, which grew out of the old discussion of the silver and gold monies, would have been law several weeks ago.

Among the other things which are to be taken up to the credit of the Islanders here are: Appropriation for the payment of the bonds of the Republic, and further appropriation for the payment of interest which will come due before the bonds have been retired; appropriation for the improvement and purchase of land at Pearl Harbor; appropriation for the surveying of the harbors of the Territory; appropriation for the travelling expenses of the United States Court; for the investigation of the fisheries of the Islands; for the taking over by the United States of the lighthouse system of the Territory and for the establishment of the agricultural experiment station.

The close of the Congress was one devoid of sensational features, as the quitting of the Democrats at the last moment was the result of their being outmaneuvered by the Republicans. The passage of the Army appropriation bill with its various amendments made the extra session talk stop as water puts out fire. After that it was a question of securing the passage of the greatest number of private bills, as these will lumber the records of Congress as long as the institution exists.

This is not so bad a showing when it is known that there were over 14,000 bills and resolutions introduced in both Houses which failed for lack of consideration. When the sundry civil bill was under consideration, Senator Cullom offered and had put into the bill his provision for an appropriation of \$50,000 for the construction of a revenue cutter for service in the Hawaiian Islands. This is the first result of the publication of the fact that there is offered a good chance for the introduction of dutiable goods into the outlying Islands by the schooners of the British Columbia. Senator Cullom will try and have the provision kept in the bill in conference and there seems every chance that this will be done.

An attempt was made to have an appropriation made for the purpose of providing for an examination of the islands under the Interior Department. This met with objection for the reason that there may be yet an authorization of an investigation of the subject by a committee composed of Senators and Representatives.



AT NOON today one of the most important public auctions of city real estate will take place, involving most of the Rooker property, located on Hotel and Union streets, and extending through to Fort street, behind the Mott-Smith building, together with the large premises formerly known as the Queen Emma Place, bounded by Nuuanu and Beretania and Chaplain Lane. The premises extending from Fort street to Union street, now occupied by Wright's carriage factory, is advertised as Lot A. This has a frontage of 165 feet on Fort street, 171 feet running through to Union street, and 184.3 feet on Union street. The lot contains 28,621 square feet. Lot B adjoins Lot A on Union street, having a full frontage of 89.8 feet on Union street, 14.8 feet on Hotel street, 82 feet rear boundary and a depth of 76.2 feet. The property adjoins King Brothers' store on Hotel street, and contains 3,284 square feet. Lot C is the Queen Emma premises, having a frontage of 136 feet on Beretania street, 265.5 feet on Nuuanu street, 203.7 feet on Chaplain Lane, 217.2 feet on rear boundary, containing in all 41,992 square feet. All the property is considered gilt-edged and a large number of prospective buyers are in the field. There is a wide difference as to values, however. A financier of San Francisco, who is now here watching the movement of real estate says that he asked a business man of Honolulu, one who was born in the Islands, and has bought large quantities of real estate, what he considered the property worth on Fort street. He was given an estimate of \$75,000. Another business man, equally well versed in values, gave his estimate at \$125,000, while a third, figuring at \$5 a square foot, brought the figure somewhere in the neighborhood of \$200,000. The financier says to one who has any absolute knowledge of the values of property, and it is for this reason that he intends to watch the sale closely, believing that the value will adjust themselves, as water to its level, and thereby give him an idea as to the real value of the property down town.

Another feature of local real estate sales which has struck this same financier as being odd, is that it is sold by the square foot, instead of by the front foot. The price paid for a square foot, he points out, is the same that is paid for a square foot on some rear boundary that has not the same value as the front square foot, and he believes that this method will change before many months are gone. The sale today will be made by Auctioneer Morgan at his salesroom on Queen street, at 12 o'clock. Many of the largest owners of real estate in Honolulu will be there, either in person or by proxy, and the competition is expected to be keen.



If you stop eating you will surely get thinner and thinner, until at last you starve to death. Grass won't answer, although it is good for the horse. You must have a food suitable to your needs.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

is a hair food. It won't take the place of grass or bread. It is good for the hair, and that is all. It feeds the hair with hair food. The hair can't keep from growing. It stops falling out because it is hearty and strong. And it always restores the early rich, dark color to gray hair.

We say that "gray hair is starved hair"; and the only way to treat it is to supply the best kind of hair food. This is where Ayer's Hair Vigor differs so greatly from other hair preparations; it feeds the hair. Just keep that in mind all the time you are using it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

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Nickel, Silver, Gold Filled
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We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

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Is the Original and Only Genuine
Coughs,
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Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendants' fraud was deliberately untrue, and he wanted to say it had been sworn to. See THE TIMES Jan. 14, 1904.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is a liquid medicine which soothes PAIN of EVERY KIND, allays a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. It is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it acts as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

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Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in
Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer,
Toothache, Rheumatism.

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Rapidly cures short attacks of
Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic,
Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne, is on the bottle, in English, French, and German.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles, 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer
J. T. DAVENPORT,
35 Great Russell St., London, W. C.

Crover Cleveland has identified his invention of acting as a bondman for R. Crover, Remond, of Trenton, N. J., who was imprisoned for contempt of court in connection with a bigamy case.

Assistant Harbormaster Harry Swinton has resigned his office.

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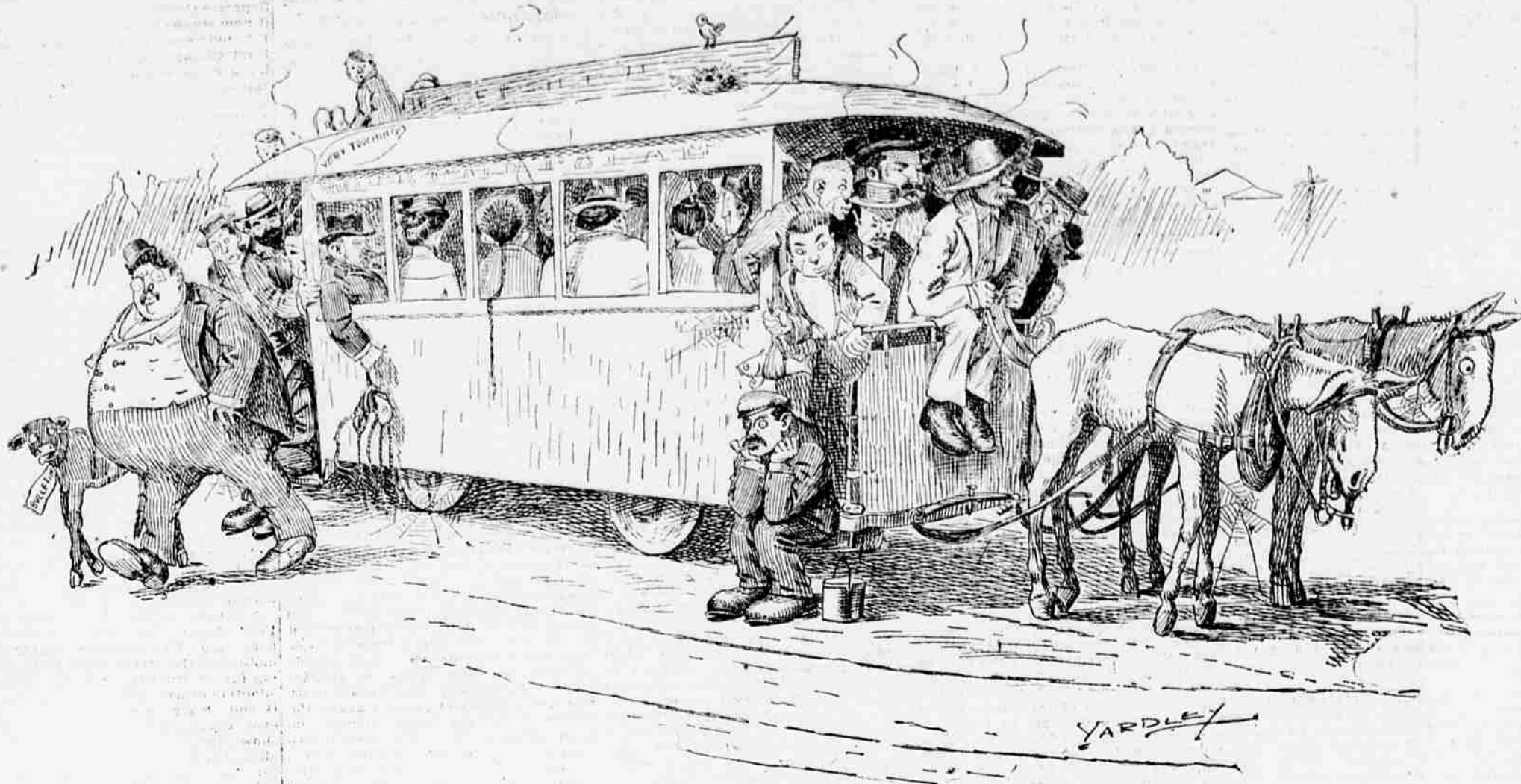
Fifty cents, it will pay 75 per cent annually.

Wouldn't it be a good thing for you to at least investigate our registers?

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO., DAYTON, OHIO.

F. T. F. WATERHOUSE, Agent.

THE HOUSE TOUCHED ON A SORE SPOT POISONED THORN.



Do We Want Fifty More Years of This?

FEARS THE PRESS.

THE House took itself seriously on Saturday and made a futile attempt to oust the representative of the Advertiser from their hall. For three quarters of an hour the Independent members discussed two articles which appeared in the Advertiser Saturday morning. After the greatest amount of wind power had been expended in expiating on their individual virtues, in which were couched all manner of threats of what the House would do to the reporter who was supposed to have stirred up the vials of their wrath, the Home Rule members saw their own folly, withdrew all their threats to eject the Advertiser reporter or to send him to jail for thirty days for contempt of the House, and a mild rebuke from Speaker Akina addressed to the entire body of newspaper men closed the incident.

The air of the House was blue while the various free lunch Representatives took the floor and declaimed against the Advertiser. They had evidently been hit in a sore spot. Two members waved the Organic Act, which they declared gave them the power to punish the Advertiser reporter by imprisoning him for a term of not more than thirty days, and a motion to have this threat carried out was actually presented and duly seconded, when Representative Beckley, who had started the trouble, quickly arose and said to the House that it wasn't the reporter who should be punished, as he only represented the paper which was obnoxious to the Independent members. He intimated that the House could not get "even" by punishing the newspaper scribe. It was the Advertiser itself that was responsible.

Representative Beckley was embarrassed when he found the Independents wildly calling for summary punishment to be meted out to the reporter, and asked the speaker not to allow such radical steps to be taken. He concluded that the whole press should be warned that in future there should be no criticism of the individual members of the House on pain of being ejected. The speaker did so mildly, not particularizing the Advertiser. Representative Robertson, Republican member from Oahu, arose immediately after the speaker had delivered himself of his "rebuke" and inquired whether he did not mean the entire press, to which the speaker replied in the affirmative.

Section 25 of the Organic Act, which Representative Mossman sprung up in the House, and which he thought would meet the alleged offense of the Advertiser in printing the news of the House proceedings, is as follows:

That each House may punish by fine or by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days any person not a member of either House who shall be guilty of disrespect of such House by any disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its presence or that of any committee thereof; or who shall, on account of the exercise of any legislative function, threaten harm to the body or estate of any of the members of such House. . . . But the person charged with the offense shall be informed, in writing, of the charges made against him, and have an opportunity to present evidence and be heard in his own defense.

The one article to which Representative Beckley took most exception was in the account of the House proceedings wherein he had been compared to "Dick Deadeye" of the opera Pinafore.

He said the statement was a slur upon him and an insult which should be wiped out by punishing the offending scribe.

"The article stated that I 'hitched up my trousers in true nautical fashion,' which is a slur and an insult to me, Mr. Speaker," he exclaimed in a tragic tone of voice. "I don't know what they mean by calling me 'Dick Deadeye,' and I know, Mr. Speaker, that my pants were all right and I didn't have to hitch them up."

He had risen to a question of privilege and read both the "Dick Deadeye" and the Interrogation Point articles and denounced the latter as a "damnable lie." He asked that the House take some action to punish the offending writer, as he was upon the floor only as a matter of courtesy, and several of the members glared in the direction of the reporter's table. Kanoho arose and protested against statements which had appeared from time to time in the Advertiser and other papers about himself. One paper, the Home Rule, had called him a jumping-jack, and he denied the soft impeachment. He said that if such statements were not stopped he would introduce a resolution that very afternoon to have all the newspaper men ejected from the floor of the House.

Mossman, after reading section 25 of the Organic Act, charged the newspaper men that they beware lest the House enforce the provisions of the section. The House should give warning first and take action afterwards. By this time the House was in a turmoil of excitement and each Independent member tried to say something about the Advertiser. Several inflammatory speeches were made directed principally against the Advertiser's representative, but not towards the paper itself, and Beckley then perceived he had made a foolish request. He said he did not bring up the matter to threaten the members of the press with any such punishment as that stated in the Organic Act, but to show the limitations of the power of the press as far as the House was concerned. The press, he said, had certain rights and so had the legislators.

Representative Makekai thought the reference relative to Beckley "hitching up his trousers in true nautical fashion" was nothing short of an insult and he advised the speaker to put the machinery of the authority vested in him by the Organic Act into immediate action. As the speaker was the ruler of the House, he should at least request the reporter "to bundle up his notes and leave the hall," or imprison him for thirty days. He said the "Interrogation Point" article was outside the House proceedings and had no claim to their discussion. He then moved to have the reporter ejected.

Several members shouted "kokua," when Beckley again took the floor to defend the reporter as against the foolish action proposed. He delivered himself of a few remarks as to the propriety of the House members carrying out such a threat and advised them to keep their heads cool. He considered that when the reporter was ordered out of the hall it meant that the Advertiser, as a paper, was ordered out also. "It is the Advertiser and not the reporter that is responsible," said he with some heat. He requested, however, that the speaker inform the reporter that the statements made in the Advertiser were considered objectionable by the members and to reprimand him, and if the matter was repeated then he advised taking summary action.

Aylett, who was elected as a Republican from Honolulu, then began an exhortatory speech. He advocated radical courses. He went on to explain for the benefit of the country members what

his idea of "Dick Deadeye" was. He understood it to mean that "it was a man with only one eye, and he considered the member from Molokai had been insulted, as he knew that member had two eyes."

By this time most of the Independent members were ready to follow the bell-wether whithersoever he should lead and were ready to entertain or vote upon any motion that could be considered as "hitting" the Advertiser.

Speaker Akina at length stated that he thought the entire incident was covered by section 25 of the Organic Act and that under a certain law, which cannot be located, he had the right to issue a warrant for the alleged offender, and if the members desired him to do so, he would forthwith issue such a warrant. However, as the member of Molokai who had started the row had desired that no radical action be taken and to request only that the Advertiser refrain from "abusing" any member of the House, he was willing to acquiesce. He then warned all the newspaper men sitting at the reporters' table not to write anything that the members would consider as "slurring them."

Representative Robertson asked if the "reprimand" applied to all the newspapers or only to the Advertiser. The speaker promptly replied, "all of them." The incident was closed without further discussion.

At the opening of Saturday's session Beckley wanted a correction made in the Journal of proceedings of Friday relative to his resolution, anent the names of persons employed by the Territory in the city of Honolulu, by adding that not only were the names desired, but their terms of residence, and amounts of salary received.

The clerk read the communication from Clerk Cayless, of the Senate, relative to the rejection of bill 10 in the upper house on March 12. The House returned the communication to Cayless, as he had failed to append his official title as clerk.

Ewaliko, for the committee on military, reported on the invitation from Adjutant General Soper, of the National Guard of Honolulu, to attend the competitive drill arranged for last Saturday night. The committee found that General Soper was duly qualified to tender such an invitation, and, as a matter of courtesy it should adopt.

The report was adopted. Makekai woke up in time to ask for a reconsideration, but was promptly called to time by the speaker.

Emmeluth, after presenting two reports on House Bills 21 and 22 for the judiciary committee, withdrew them later, as he stated it had been brought to his attention that all bills so far introduced were incorrectly drawn, as the method of promulgating the laws, as formerly, was now unconstitutional, according to the Organic Act. He referred to the repeal of sections 2 and 3 of the Civil Laws of 1897, page 51, which Colonel Baird, United States District Attorney for Hawaii, has stated leaves the present method of having laws promulgated by publication in the newspapers unprovided for. Section 2, repealed, provides "that all laws enacted by the legislative power of the Republic of Hawaii shall be deposited and preserved in the office of the Minister of the Interior, who shall promulgate the same by publication in such newspaper or newspapers, as he may deem proper."

Most of the bills so far introduced into the House contain the concluding section, "This Act shall take effect from and after the date of its publication," and this is considered by Colonel Baird as entirely unnecessary, and that all laws should take effect upon their approval by the Governor. Pickney moved to accept the reports. Emmeluth agreed to this if a motion was so made, and seconded in order to bring the bills before the House and have the objectionable clauses struck out. In order not to have any continuing motions presented, he moved reports be received and tabled, to be

considered with the bills. Mahoe wanted the bills lifted from the table forthwith. Makekai then went into a long discussion of the matter. A substitute bill proposed by the committee, he thought, should be translated and printed in the Hawaiian language. Upon motion the report on bill 21 was adopted, and the substitute bill ordered printed. The judiciary committee's report on House Bill 22, relating to the eight-hour law, was presented by Emmeluth. The committee considered the bill had been faultily drawn, and a substitute bill was recommended. The report and substitute bill were received and will be considered later.

Gillilan gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill entitled, "An Act regulating the placing of electric wires and poles of the Oahu Ice and Electric Co. Ltd., in the streets of Honolulu and elsewhere in the city of Honolulu."

Sergeant-at-Arm Nakookoo at this juncture reported the receipt of a message from the Senate relative to the appropriation bill. Emmeluth said the matter of the appropriation bill had been given considerable thought by him. He said:

For the interests of the House, the people, and the whole community, consideration of the appropriation bill should be deferred. He had gone through it and had stricken more than three-fourths of the items there. The Legislature should wait until the municipal bill was adopted. Then the Legislature could see its way clear to make proper appropriations.

Upon motion the communication be tabled and taken up with the appropriation bill was carried.

The House bill relative to vacancies in the offices of circuit judges was taken up and passed its first reading. The House bill, to prevent the wanton destruction of food fishes in the waters of the Territory of Hawaii, passed its first reading.

Nailima gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill entitled, "An Act providing a system of taxation for the Territory of Hawaii, and repealing all other laws."

The rules were suspended upon request of Emmeluth, who presented a report from the judiciary committee on House Bill 25, "Providing for judgments by default in suits upon contracts before district magistrates."

The report recommended several minor changes in the bill, which were adopted, and the House moved for its third reading.

At this point the discussion about the press, described elsewhere, occurred. Some one called for unfinished business, and the House then tried to find where it was at. The minutes were resorted to, and at length House Bill 20 was called, and Paole spoke in its favor, believing there was too much centralized power vested in the Board of Health.

Mossman wanted to know whether in the case of an epidemic the Governor would have to call the Senate together to locate a burying ground, but received a vague reply. The motion to lay on the table prevailed.

House Bill 28, to adopt a flag for the Territory of Hawaii, was referred to the committee on military, as they carried more flags than the judiciary committee, to which one member desired it referred.

Gillilan said it was properly a matter for the judiciary committee, and it would "do them a lot of good" to hunt up the law respecting the adoption of Territorial and State flags. The motion to refer to the military committee was lost. It was sent to the judiciary committee.

House Bill 29, relating to cartage and dray tax, was called for its second reading, and was referred to the committee on taxation.

SENATORS DULL.

FOR a time Saturday it looked as if the Home Rule members of the Senate might pass a resolution abolishing the House. It seems that Senate bill 33, one that had to do with extortion, was sent to the lower branch in due course and was promptly returned by the sergeant-at-arms, who is just recovering from his encounter with Cecil Brown and was getting cocky. Before anything revolutionary could be done, however, somebody explained that the House had declined to receive the bill for the day only, it having been sent in after adjournment. The Senate messenger was called up to explain and he did so and from his story it was thought that the clerk of the House had got angry because he had been obliged to receive back certain measures which had been sent to the Senate improperly certified, and had taken the first chance to respond in kind. The matter ended in general good humor.

On motion of Senator White the previous day's action in regard to stenographers was taken up and the report tabled. There was a debate, following Cecil Brown's motion that the services of a stenographer be dispensed with, and it was finally decided to hold the matter over until today.

Then came one of those brilliant flashes of statesmanship for which the Home Rulers are celebrated. Senator Kaohi of Hawaii arose and offered a resolution to empty the jails. He proposed to pardon all prisoners now in custody. Senator Achi took pains to point out that the Legislature had no pardoning power. There was a general rising against the bill, whereupon Kaohi withdrew it and substituted a bill, which took the usual course, abolishing the vaccination law. Kaohi evidently wants to become a great abolition leader and may be trusted to keep on until he abolishes his own influence, if he has any.

A bill reducing the penalties for bribery was received with evident satisfaction by the Tramways element and was referred to the judiciary committee.

Adjournment was had early, after some bills had been read by title.

Beckley moved to refer to committee on finance.

Robertson questioned the vote to refer to the judiciary committee. Robertson did not think the members should make fools of themselves. Emmeluth inquired who made a motion to refer to the committee on judiciary. The speaker said "a member," and "who?" inquired Emmeluth. The speaker said that Beckley had made a motion to refer to committee on finance.

"I did not do so, Mr. Speaker," replied Beckley.

"No, sir," returned the speaker, "you did, I only made the suggestion."

House Bill 8, relating to attending schools, was called for second reading. A motion to adjourn was again put, and a chorus of protests arose, as there were only two more bills to consider.

House Bill 8 was cut out of the consideration upon motion.

House Bill 36, providing for control and management of the Government sewerage system.

MAUI, March 16.—Recently quite a number of Lahaina people—six or eight—have been suffering with blood poisoning. With several it has been a serious matter, while with others it has been only a passing illness. The cause of most of the sickness was from wounds inflicted by "koawe" thorns. One Portuguese lost his hand by amputation, while another of his countryman has had both hands severed from his arms by the surgeon. Quite a sum of money has been raised by subscription for the benefit of the latter. Among those who have suffered lightly from the poisoning were Matt McCann and T. C. Forsyth.

BUILDING BOOM AT LAHAINA

(Special Correspondence.)

LAHAINA, March 16.—The building boom in Lahaina continues. Every available foot of land adjacent to the sea front is being utilized for building purposes. The idea was seriously entertained for a time of erecting a structure on the site of the old canal which has recently been filled up. The heavy rains of the past season caused the plan to be abandoned as unsafe owing to freshets.

Tuesday afternoon, the 12th, the Makawao Ladies' Aid Society held its monthly meeting at Mrs. D. C. Lindsay's, Pala.

The coffee in the Kokomo (Makawao) section of country has ripened all at once. Judge Chas. Copp, who is the largest planter, is busy picking his coffee as rapidly as possible, with the aid of school children. Other small planters are following this example.

The grand ball in aid of the Walluku kindergarten which took place in the Walluku skating rink last Saturday evening, the 9th, was a great success. The floor was filled with dancers who all report a fine time. The Walhee Quintet Club upheld its reputation for harmony and time.

Dr. Robert McKibbin of Makawao is seriously sick.

Mrs. James B. Castle, with a party of ladies, is making a visit to "Castle Kope," her mountain residence, near Olanda. The ladies arrived this week by the Kinau and took a train from Kihel to Pala.

Arthur Jones, representing McInerney of Honolulu, has been doing a brisk business in the sale of shoes at Hana this week.

Sunday, the 10th, Rev. Mr. Thwing of Honolulu preached in the Pala Foreign church. The service began at 3 p. m. instead of 11 a. m., as usual.

Tonight a St. Patrick's dance takes place in Pala hall.

Weather very pleasant all the week.

LAHAINA TOWN IN HISTORY

(Special Correspondence.)

LAHAINA, Maui, March 15.—The residence of Mr. P. Hayselden has a royal history. Kamehameha III, Kamehameha IV, and perhaps other Hawaiian sovereigns used it as a palace. The throne room, the King's chamber and other royal apartments are shown to visitors. Some of the old furniture was buried in the cellar under the throne room. Superstitious Hawaiians cannot be induced to enter this cellar after dark.

The old two-story stone building now used as a parsonage was a marine hospital for several years about half a century ago. Since then it has been utilized for various purposes.

Native Pastor Fall has been preaching in Lahaina for 25 years. He was born on the island of Hawaii. The native congregation has a large and handsome church edifice, which was erected in 1877. The Missionary Society in Honolulu recently sent a young man from Hana to assist in the services. Mr. Theodore Richards of Honolulu has also been exhibiting a series of sacred pictures in this church. A union meeting was held on Saturday evening.

Mr. John Richardson has returned to Lahaina and has opened a law office on Main street. Peter Noa has also found a location for his law office, in the new Lahaina saloon building.

The schooner Eclipse was anchored off the pier on Saturday.

A dancing school has been established for the benefit of children and young people.

The steam plow has been at work several days lately in the field where the old mill formerly stood. New cane will be planted at once.

The schooner Golden Gate arrived last Friday morning from Honolulu.

The steamer Leeward made one of her occasional visits on Friday last. The regular steamers have been nearly on time the past week.

All the Japanese and Chinese employed by the Pioneer Mill Company received their monthly pay on Friday, March 8. The Hawaiian laborers are paid every week.

A miscellaneous collection of stereoscopic pictures was exhibited at Aloha Hall on Friday evening, March 8. Public entertainments are always well patronized in Lahaina.

A good shoemaker would find plenty of patronage in Lahaina.

There is a pressing need for a public library and reading-room in Lahaina. At the present time there is no suitable place for the white workers at the mill, and others, to spend their evenings. Here is a good opportunity for some philanthropist to benefit the town.

The iron cannon, which now adorn Postoffice Square, were originally the armament of a fort that was constructed a short distance south of the palace in 1822. Perhaps the reason for this warlike measure may be found in the fact that Captain Clark fired into the village of Lahaina in 1827. The fort was razed in 1854 by order of the Government.

The first stone church at Lahaina was consecrated in March, 1822.

The first newspaper in the Hawaiian Islands, called The Llama Hawaii, was printed at Lahaina on February 14, 1834.

Rev. A. Forbes records the visit of Vancouver to Lahaina on March 15, 1791. The Rev. S. E. Bishop of Honolulu during his residence at Lahaina not only found employment as a preacher and a teacher, but occasionally as a surveyor. Together with Surveyor General Alexander, he made the primary triangulation for a large map of the island of Maui.

FAIR HONOLULU IS A MECCA OF DAILY PLEASURE

So Say All Shriners.

Red Fezzes Doffed and Spears Salute.

Interviews With Many Enthusiastic Guests.

BANQUETS, balls, lunas, dinners and any amount of sight-seeing are keeping the visiting Shriners busy, and their books of engagements for the next two weeks are filled until they can hold no more. Every day has been a gala day with them since their arrival and there are more to come. The sunshiny days of the past week have kept the sands hot on the beach at Waikiki and elsewhere and the camels are in their element. Allah be praised!

At the seventh hour, this evening, long after the Muezzin call, the faithful of the tribes of Saladin, El Jebel, Aloha and the peoples who come from afar away, from Dowagiac and from the Rapid City which is called the Grand, and from all parts of the land over which the Imperial Potentate holds sway, will gather beneath the glittering dome of the mosque wherein dwell the Potentate and many of his followers, and which is known to the common populace as the Mauna hotel, the new, the great, and which was christened by the Mystics last week.

There will they gather, men and women, in the banquet hall of the great hostelry, in number about 500, and enjoy each other's company. The banquet is given by the wearers of the fez of the Paradise of the Pacific to their visiting brethren and their wives and others. None but the faithful will be allowed to linger within the banquet hall. So the edict has gone forth.

It is said that the things that will be eaten and the things that will be drunk will be myriad. A sparkling fluid, which is said to be carried in every caravan, and which is the official relief for parched throats, will, it is said, rival in quantity the waters which roll upon the beach near by.

Then on Wednesday night the Shriners and the city folk will mingle at the drill shed, where a grand ball is to be given in honor of the visitors. The invitations were sent out Saturday and include the fashionables of the city. The hall will be decorated a la Mystic Shriners and it is to be a grand affair.

The accompanying illustration is a reproduction of Davey's photograph of the Imperial Potentate and high officers, together with the Arab Patrol and the visiting and local Shriners, taken on the front steps of the capitol building on Friday afternoon. Lou B. Winsor, the Imperial Potentate, arrayed in the gorgeous vestments of his office, stands in the center of the group and on either side of him are L. E. Wood of Niles, Mich.; the Marshal, Frank Evans; First Rabbi; W. H. McGregor; Second Rabbi; Walter G. Jacobs of Aberdeen, S. D.; First Ceremonial Master; C. B. Vaughan; Second Ceremonial Master; N. H. Stoddard; High Priest and Prophet; Charles E. Plink; Oriental Guide; Alchemist; Dr. F. N. Bonine; Alchemist; Lewis Barth. Seated below them is the Arab Patrol, consisting of twenty Shriners, in uniform, under the command of Col. Herkner. Above and below them are the Nobles, wearing fezzes and evening dress. A goat captured in the capitol grounds is conspicuous in the arms of a Shriners who was supremely happy over the results of his foraging expedition. The picture does not include the thirty or more novitiates who were "holding on to a rope" the size of a ship's cable, near by. They were compelled to forego the pleasure of having their pictures taken—one of the joys that come of waiting to be a full-fledged Shriners.

WHAT SHRINERS THINK OF US

A Chorus of Praise for Honolulu and Its Hospitable People.

Mr. J. J. Fisher, the baritone of the East, whose voice has gone out all over the earth in the records of graphophones, phonographs and other sound-reproducers, expresses himself as being much surprised with conditions, socially, commercially and in many other ways, in Honolulu.

"I had no idea you were so up-to-date," said he. "We did not expect to find so many nor such an excellent class of white people here, and have been treated to a general surprise all around. Along with your automobiles, electric lights, telephones and other modern conveniences, I see you have got the Edison sound-reproducing machines, and yesterday, while walking down the street I heard my own voice turned loose from a phonograph. I went in and found that my voice had preceded me by some five or six years. My voice is a great traveler, you know, and it keeps me busy keeping up with it. I did not know it had reached Honolulu. Indeed, this is a great little city, and I am sure pleasant memories will linger long with all of us when we have left the delightful islands behind."

"Honolulu? It is a veritable Eden.



THE VISITING SHRINERS ON STEPS OF EXECUTIVE BUILDING.

(Photo by Davey)

You can say anything you like in the place of these beautiful islands and I will say you have not said half enough. I think those who live here are not fully alive to the grandeur and beauty of the place; they all take it so calmly and accept the daily wonders of nature as the ordinary. It is all so new and fresh with us that we cannot say enough. Indeed, we are pleased in more than we can say."—Mrs. C. B. Quigley, Grand Rapids, Mich.

"There is no city in the United States of the size of Honolulu so cosmopolitan, and with so great a present and future, commercially speaking. I have been greatly surprised in this city. I had no idea of finding so excellent a class of people, so much of the Hawaiian land, such a band as the Hawaiian band, such schools, such churches. It will give us all much food for thought. I think Honolulu has a great business future, there will be a new Honolulu. Its growth is bound to be rapid and steady."—Thomas F. Garrett, Grand Rapids, Mich.

"Honolulu is a little Chicago. Compared to its size and population, there is no city in the United States so active commercially or its equal in commercial possibilities."—John Mowat, Grand Rapids, Mich.

"Am I pleased with Honolulu? Well, I should say so! It is more like heaven than any place I have struck for a long time. Three weeks ago I came out of the snow in Michigan, and here I am in balmy climes and under sunny skies. The contrast is one that I appreciate. Honolulu is certainly all right."—C. L. Sherwood, Dowagiac, Michigan.

"There are just two places on this

earth to live in—Redlands, California, and Honolulu. Of the two, Redlands has my preference. Its delightful climate, the character of its people, its surroundings, the beauty of its scenery—one can't begin to name the attractions of the place. As to scenery, I was the other day up to the Pali, and I have this to say: Though I have traveled much and viewed the finest scenery of the world, I have never seen anything to excel the beauty of the Pali. There is only one thing I don't like, and that, perhaps, is a matter of sentiment—I don't like the rapidity of civilization as manifested here; it grates on one's nerves to see the encroachments of modern civilization in Hawaii. The feast, or lun, which I attended yesterday was a great novelty to me, one of the greatest novelties I have ever met with; yet there was that something which spoiled it all—the management of the white man, and the touch of civilization. These things, of course, must be the great mark of civilization, and the evidence of the white man's burden, but the survival of the fittest is ever a disagreeable thing to observe. Aside from this, as I said before, Honolulu is a paradise, and for tourists it is the ideal spot of the earth."—Dr. T. A. Wagner, Indianapolis, Chicago.

"I was agreeably surprised. I had pictured it all so differently. I am ashamed to have thought so shabbily of so magnificent a city. Now that I have enjoyed its beauties and the charm of its peaceful atmosphere, I shall be long and long in its praises."—Mrs. J. Dickinson, Chicago.

"I have indeed found a treasure store in your islands. I am much interested in plants and trees, and the beautiful foliage of Honolulu's trees are beyond anything I have seen. I am also a tireless collector of curios, and am transported with delight in the offerings of Honolulu. I have brought with me my leaf-pressing apparatus and I shall

be very busy so long as we stay."—Mrs. J. P. Moore, New York.

"When Honolulu sets in its electric car line and I have a choice means of transportation, and has some good old-fashioned things, it will be a great city. These things are bound to come with its commercial importance. I am charmed with the climate and the people. However, some arrangements should be made so that a man may have accommodations of liquid refreshments if he so desires, particularly on holidays. Honolulu is too cosmopolitan and too modern to be spoiled by such bounds as there are in this direction. The price of drinks is something unexpected, and the restrictions in this direction are a bar to progress. I want to say something about that road to the Pali. I was up there and it reminds me very much of the splendid roads of Rome and Italy, where I have recently been. It is a magnificent constructed road, and the scenery is splendid. I never saw anything more beautiful."—Fred. Walser, Denver, Col.

"I am delighted with the city. Its nestling little cottages and homes beneath the vines and trees are so charming. I have seen many places that I like. I want an electric railway built, and I want my husband to buy me a beautiful home here."—Mrs. Fred. Walser, Denver, Col.

"I am very favorably impressed with the islands. Nothing could be more delightful in the nature of climatic conditions, and that counts a great deal with any place. Besides, this city has a surprising class of people and is cosmopolitan enough to make one feel like hiding away whatever opinions one may have. I have been here before visiting the Paradise of the Pacific. I can say no more than my friends have said, though no praise could exaggerate the beauties of this charming place."—J. C. Moore, New York.

"I permit me to echo the sentiments of all my friends. The universal opinion of all visitors must be essentially the same. Honolulu is a beautiful city and the magnificent island is a fitting setting."—Dr. Barth, Grand Rapids, Mich.

"I wish our visit might be for three months instead of three weeks."—James Ross, Jamestown, N. Y.

"It is hardly necessary for me to say what I think of the islands; I have enough confidence in their commercial future to have invested in property interests to a considerable extent. I lived in Honolulu for a number of years, but have not visited the islands for fifteen years. In that time I may say that marvelous changes have taken place, and all for the better."—E. W. Tucker, formerly superintendent engineer for W. L. de la Steamship Company.

"I am enjoying myself thoroughly. Honolulu is certainly the city to do that in. Any praise that one might bestow could only seem lame to those who have visited the little Eden in the middle of the ocean. If we might prolong our visit I am sure there are none among us who would not be delighted."—Benjamin O'Connor, Grand Rapids, Mich.

"I have been here since I began this trip that I would like to settle down in forever. One is Redlands, California, and the other Honolulu. Honolulu is even more beautiful and desirable than Redlands."—Dr. Bunting, Boston, Pa.

"I am pleased with most of it. It would be hard to say. Probably I am most pleased with the ladies, regardless of age, race or color. One thing is settled, I have frequently heard people say, 'I don't see how we ever going to do with these islands anyway.' I can tell them hereafter that the islands can take care of themselves."—Wm. A. Schrieber, Grand Rapids, Mich.

"I have not found a beggar yet, what is a very strange thing. There haven't been any small boys asking for money, and we hear there is only one beggar in town. I am delighted with everything in general and can't begin to particularize. It would take too long."—Mrs. Schrieber, Grand Rapids, Mich.

"I am not saying much but thinking a great deal. This is the most beautiful spot on earth. There could be no improvement so far as the favors of nature are concerned, and man is keeping pace with the rest of the world here.

in the Paradise of the Pacific."—G. F. Kuhles.

"I wish to compliment Honolulu on its hospitality. It is a rare and pleasant thing to meet with such hospitality as is found in this city. I have observed that you have no beggars, and apparently a very small percentage of the undesirable class of people. I had expected differently. In the Bahamas and other islands similarly situated, the traveler is besieged with beggars of all ages and sizes. Absence of mendicants is a very agreeable feature of your most agreeable city, with which we are all, without exception, charmed and delighted."—C. C. Philbrick, New York.

CANAL AND HAWAII.

Comment of a Los Angeles Paper on the Prospects.

The Honolulu Commercial Advertiser lifts up its voice in support of the Nicaragua canal project, as follows:

"Every move made in favor of the Nicaragua canal is watched with solicitude in Hawaii, where there is no reason to doubt the good effects of such a waterway upon trade and commerce. The expectations of Coast ports, from Seattle to San Diego, may not be realized, but a glance at the geography is enough to convince one that much of the commerce which the canal would build up between the Atlantic Coast of the United States and the ports of Japan, China and the Philippines would have to pass toll at the crossroads of the Pacific. All other stations in this great ocean, save Guam, are unfortunately placed for use as a tarrying point. The key of the situation is held by these islands, and from the month on which the canal is opened, Hawaiian values, great as they already are, must take the ascending scale."

There is no doubt that the building of the proposed waterway will be of great and lasting benefit to Hawaiian trade. It will be of direct benefit, in fact, to all the commercial interests of the western seas, for it will furnish a great ocean highway by which their products may reach the Eastern markets of the United States and the markets of Europe. The Hawaiian Islands, as stated by the Honolulu paper, are in a particularly fortunate position for securing substantial benefits from the construction of the canal, by reason of their geographical location on the routes between the ports of China and Japan and the western terminus of the canal.

Russian trade, which has found an ocean outlet at Port Arthur, is also certain to develop into large proportions in the not very distant future, and this, like the commerce of the Orient, will pay tribute in greater or less degree to the ocean "half-way houses" of the Pacific Isles. The canal, to sum up the matter in a few words, will be of inestimable benefit to all the important ports of the Pacific Ocean.

A GOOD COUGH MEDICINE FOR CHILDREN.

"I have no hesitancy in recommending Chamberlain's Cough Remedy," says E. P. Moran, a well-known and popular baker of Petersburg, Va. "We have given it to our children when troubled with bad coughs, also whooping cough, and it has always given perfect satisfaction. It was recommended to me by a druggist as the best medicine for children, as it contains no opium or other harmful drug." Sold by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., sole agents Hawaii Territory.

Captain E. R. Whitney, who has been in command of the steamer Ethel Thompson, and R. A. Turner have been appointed inspectors of hulls and boilers for the Puget Sound district, to act as assistants to Captain W. J. Bryant and C. C. Cherry, the regular inspectors at Puget Sound. The appointments were made on account of the large amount of work made necessary by the increased Alaska fleet.

PACIFIC CABLE.

OTTAWA, March 8.—The Pacific cable resolutions were adopted in the Commons today. It transpired that no penalty clause was inserted in the contract of the construction company. Mr. Millock said a repair steamer would be maintained in British Columbia waters. He declined to discuss the question of nationalization of cables.

Mr. Charlson's Yukon telegraph account was presented to Parliament today, from which it appears he purchased \$45,000 worth of goods at Skagway.

The Canadian representation at the Paris exposition was under discussion all evening. It appears the Canadian building was a disgrace to the country; poor value for the large amount paid.

It was today that as a result of the representations made by the Government it has been arranged that the visit to Canada of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York will cover every province of the Dominion. Although their stay in Canada is limited to one month, their visit to prominent points must be very brief.

Col. Prior asked about the matter in the House tonight, but was requested to repeat the question tomorrow.

At today's meeting of the Cabinet, Dr. Robert Bell, assistant director of the geological survey, was appointed director in succession to the late Dr. G. M. Dawson.

A deputation of oatmeal millers from Manitoba and Ontario saw Mr. Fielding today and asked for increased duties on oatmeal; the present duty is 20 per cent. Last year 1,113,883 pounds of oatmeal were imported into Canada, a quantity of which millers claim ought to be produced in Canada. The usual answer was given.

LONDON, March 8.—The official program of the Duke of Cornwall and York's colonial visit gives his arrival at Halifax for September 15. He will leave Halifax on September 17, arriving at Quebec on September 20, and leaving there on October 17. He will arrive at St. John October 22 and leave there on October 25 and arrive at Portsmouth November 1. The present intention of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall appears to be to go to British Columbia between September 20 and October 17.

New British Ships.

LONDON, March 8.—Arrangements had been made for the simultaneous launching today of the four new warships, the Montagu, first-class battleship of 14,000 tons; the Albemarle, first-class battleship of 14,000 tons; the Kent, armored cruiser of 8,500 tons; and the four principal ports of the United Kingdom, but owing to the unfavorable weather at Portsmouth the launching of the Kent had to be postponed. The four vessels aggregate a displacement of about 42,000 tons, which makes a total of 92,000 tons added to the Navy's fleet since the accession of King Edward. The Montagu was launched at Devonport, the Albemarle at Chatham and the Drake at Pembroke.

An amendment to the Ewa Plantation Company's charter, more definitely outlining the powers and responsibilities of the directors, is asked for in a petition filed by the officers of the company.



HIDALGOS OUT.

A Porto Rican episode is the latest phase of the plantation labor problem in Hawaii, and seems to furnish conclusive proof that the Porto Ricans are not capable of self-government; that is, it has about as much bearing upon that question as most other arguments that Congress takes into consideration relative to the "New Possessions." The trouble in question took place at Okala, which recently added to its labor supply about twenty-five descendants of the ancient Hidalgo, who pined for work and could not find it in Porto. At least they thought work was what they needed, but it seems they were mistaken.

Mr. Florentin Souza was called upon by Sheriff Andrews the other evening to act as interpreter for a Porto Rican who had hoisted it all the way from Okala seeking policemen and finding none until he arrived at what Josiah Flint would call the "Front Office." He evidently did not know that policemen in Hawaii are not allowed to go out at night, and had probably never read about the difficulty of finding a needle in a haystack. When Mr. Souza arrived the unfortunate Rican, who had only escaped the suzerainty of Spain to pass under the yoke of Okala, poured forth his tale. He said that on the preceding morning, it being somewhat damp out of doors, he and his companions were not desirous of labor and had concluded to spend the day in rest and meditation. Nevertheless, he entered upon their seclusion a fierce and untamed luma, who, with many strange oaths, laid about him and routed them out to toil and discomfort; as for himself he was with all haste donning his raincoat, being full of indignation, and went to get out in the fresh morning air, when the aforesaid barbarian—that is to say, the luma—fell upon him with blows and kicks; here he showed various marks of violence.

A day or two afterward Mr. Souza came across a number of other Porto Ricans in Hilo who said they had been whipped and otherwise maltreated, and had left the plantation for good. It is understood that they had been employed by Mr. J. C. Serrao, a very rich and powerful man. "I imagine," said Mr. Souza, "from what I saw, that the Porto Ricans that came here are a rather lazy and worthless lot from the coast towns. The laborers on the plantations in the interior of the island are very good and steady, though perhaps not so good as the Japanese we have here. They generally live on the plantations from generation to generation and become attached to the place and the owners; the ones we get here are a sort of shifting, shuffling element and I think inclined to be lazy. At the same time, if I were a plantation luma, I should be very wary about using violence toward them. They are vindictive and treacherous; they never forget, and sooner or later they will probably find a chance to get back at the one who injured them, and it will probably be by a stab from behind."—Hilo Tribune.

KOHALA-HILO RAILROAD.
Smith & Parsons, who act in the capacity of legal advisers for Mr. Gehl, president of the Kohala-Hilo Railroad Company, were interviewed by a Tribune representative in regard to the future operations or non-operations of this corporation.

"I have received a number of letters recently from Mr. Gehl," said Mr. Smith, "and I have every reason to believe that the enterprise in question will go ahead and that there is no intention or necessity on the part of the promoters to drop it."

"Various complications have arisen in the East caused partly by the death of the chief financial backer of the promoters and partly by the withdrawal of those who had agreed to take the bonds. This has resulted simply in the necessity of going over the whole operation again for the purpose of securing capital, and this Mr. Gehl has effected, or so nearly effected that there is no doubt of his success. The delay is harassing, annoying and has had a depressing effect upon the development of the town, but it does not mean, discouragement or defeat. I expect Mr. Gehl back in the near future."—Hilo Tribune.

PRISONER BREAKS BONDS.
Two Japanese, who had been entrusted with a large sum of money with which to pay off men engaged in a road contract in Kau, have gone wrong. That is, one of them has gone wrong, according to the ideas of the police officer who had them in charge.

It seems that there was due twenty-four men working on the contract \$625.00, and this money was given the two Japanese to take to the camp. Instead of doing so they came over to Hilo and secured apartments at Okamura's hotel and proceeded to paint the town a roseate hue. What the chief at Okamura's did not provide for the guests, the two swells did, and chicken and shank's fins were on the menu card three times a day until their delay in arriving with the money began to cause a murmur of discontent among the laborers. Then the police were notified and Yotaro was put on the case. \$100 being offered by the contractors for the arrest of the men. He found them at the hotel and took them to the station house, where, on being searched, they yielded up \$42.25 and two cases of indigestion. A policeman was sent on to Kau to take the men back, and he left Hilo with his charges handcuffed together, some time Tuesday. At Twelve Miles he stopped to feed his horse, leaving the prisoners on the veranda of a house occupied by some native friends. After attending to the wants of the horse, he returned to the house only to find that one of the prisoners had slipped his handcuffs from his wrists and made his escape. The other one had not attempted to get away. Officer Kelley was notified and made a thorough search without satisfactory results. Yesterday morning he got word of someone seeing a Japanese answering the description of the missing man, but there was nothing definite. Deputy Sheriff Overend and Captain Hitchcock went up to Oia yesterday to assist in the search.—Hilo Herald.

LARGE PLANTATION OWNERS.
W. G. Irwin, John Buck, L. A. Thurston, George Ross and J. A. Scott spent last Tuesday in touring through Puna and Oia. They left Hilo on the 7:30 train, expecting to visit the Puna plantation and return by a special to Oia in time for luncheon at Mr. McStocker's. But the engine of the special left the track. While Mr. Richards put in a telephone and sent back for a new engine, the party drove away with Mr. Campbell and had luncheon at his house. Afterwards they drove about the plantation and when the new engine arrived returned to Oia. They had a second luncheon there and drove around through the fields, returning to Hilo on the regular evening train.—Hilo Herald.

PYTHIAN DANCE.
Hilo Lodge No. 7, K. of P., has reason to congratulate itself over a most successful reception and dance given to Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Wilson at Spreckels' Hall

on Wednesday evening last. It is believed that those who attended declare it of the year. There were about 150 present, the invitations having been somewhat restricted by regulations allowing each member of the lodge to invite but one guest exclusive of ladies. Almost all of those who received invitations were, however, present. The hall had been very prettily decorated by C. H. W. Hitchcock with the assistance of others. Klondike Dhu with his company furnished the music and C. D. Pringle of the creamery band looked after the welfare of the inner man. The program included sixteen numbers, beside divers extras, and the gentle pastime of hopping continued until about 2:30 of the morning of Thursday. The districts such as the lodge and Mr. and Mrs. Wilson may claim well deserved popularity, using this evening's entertainment as a test.—Hilo Herald.

SAID FAREWELL.
Captain Gillette, who has been in charge of the Salvation Army work in Hilo for five months past, has been compelled, through poor health, to take a year's rest from army work, and will try outdoor employment. He is at present employed as engineer at Oia. He wishes to thank the people of Hilo for their sympathy and help. Sunday will be the farewell meeting. Lieut. McLeod from Maui will be in charge for a few weeks, when other officers are expected from the States.—Hilo Herald.

TO INSTALL ORGAN.
H. T. Lake, the representative of the Hawaiian Music Company, arrived in Hilo from Maui on Wednesday, having received a message from Honolulu by wireless telegraphy that the organ for Hail Church was on the St. Katherine, and that he was to go to Hilo and install the instrument. Mr. Lake will probably be here for three weeks or a month engaged in this and other business of the firm. Jack Bergstrom will come up a little later.—Hilo Herald.

HE DOESN'T APPROVE.
L. A. Thurston during his recent visit to Hilo has looked into the matter referred to some time ago in the Tribune relative to the Leeward Coast lease of the Government premises and the demand of the Government for a portion of the profit on such leases. Mr. Thurston has expressed himself in unmistakable terms relative to the justice of these demands, and his influence will be exerted to procure the withdrawal of them.—Hilo Herald.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Mrs. McDonald, wife of M. F. McDonald, arrived with her children from the Coast by the Roderick Dhu. Mr. and Mrs. McDonald will make their home in Hilo, the Leeward Coast lease of the Government premises. They will be at home to their friends after the 25th of this month.

Mr. W. G. Irwin, who has been staying at Waiakua since last Sunday, left for Kau yesterday in company with Mr. John Buck and Captain William Matson, both of San Francisco. They will spend several days at Naalehu plantation, returning to Hilo for the Kinau of March 22.

Coming to the switch at the Kapoho end of the Puna Railroad being left slightly ajar on Tuesday morning, the engine ran off the track and considerable time and trouble was consumed in getting it back to its accustomed route. The surface of Puna is not so well adapted for the making of cross-country excursions.

The prize novelties in the New York Herald's second competition, was written by Mrs. Hayes, wife of Dr. Henry Hayes, who is well known in Hilo, and who has a permanent residence here. Mrs. Hayes writes under the pen name of Edna Procter Clark, and is an authoress of considerable reputation.

The son of C. M. Walton of Pahala, who has been seriously ill with typhoid fever several weeks, is now well on the road to recovery.

Mr. McStocker of the Oia plantation entertained at lunch on Tuesday Messrs. John Buck, W. G. Irwin, John Scott, George Ross and others who were returning from a trip to Puna.

Dr. Holland, the Puna plantation and Government physician, has named his home at Kapoho "Home of Rest." As that portion of the suburbs of Hilo is peculiarly quiet and retired, the name is especially appropriate.

Attorney Carl S. Smith goes to Honolulu by today's Kinau to argue several cases at the term of the Supreme Court. Among the passengers on the outgoing Kinau were Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Wilson of San Francisco, who have been making an extended visit on the Islands, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson were accompanied by Miss Ardella Mills, daughter of President Mills of the Southern Pacific.

Sheriff Andrews went to Kona on Saturday to be present at the opening of the term of court there.

The militia drilled on Waiakua street last Friday night and showed improvement in every way.

Yungasaba, proprietor of a hotel on Front street, was arrested by Officer Y. Kaka on Sunday last for selling liquor without a license.

The Hilo Railway Company is painting its new freight cars a brilliant yellow color.

Three Galicians are under arrest for altering an order for goods drawn by Onomea Sugar Company on Richards & Schoen.

William G. Irwin, head of the firm of W. G. Irwin and Company of Honolulu, is making one of his periodical visits to this island inspecting the plantations in which he is interested, as well as Oia and Puna.

The Hilo Railway Company has purchased the building formerly used as Oia No. 1 Store and will transfer it into a station at Nine Miles. The plantation will build a store on the makai side of the track.

The following persons arrived by the Roderick Dhu last Sunday from San Francisco: Miss M. R. Robt., Mr. Blake, Mrs. A. W. Hobson and child, Mrs. R. T. Kinsman, Mrs. M. F. McDonald and family, Miss M. Lauehey, Miss A. Foster, W. J. Montleth.

The Limekiln Club.

The actions of the members of the Legislature considered as a whole warrants the most progressive citizen to stop long enough to catch his second wind and ask why a resolution providing for the admission of Hawaii as a state should have the slightest consideration. When the records of the Legislature reach Washington the framers of the Organic Act will wonder what struck them, and a petition for statehood will have about as much weight as would the resolution to abolish federal quarantine. The Territory is hardly ready for statehood under existing conditions.—Hilo Herald.

AN HONEST MEDICINE FOR LA GRIPPE.

George W. Walt of South Gardner, Mo., says: "I have had the worst cough, cold, chills and grip and have taken lots of trash of no account but profit to the vendor. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the only thing that has done any good whatever. I have used one bottle of it and the chills, cold and grip have all left me. I congratulate the manufacturers of this honest medicine." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., sole agents Hawaii Territory.

THE WEATHER FOR THE LAST MONTH

Temperature mean for the month, 68.7 F.; normal, 70.4; average daily maximum, 75.0; average daily minimum, 62.7; average daily range, 12.3; greatest daily range, 20 degrees; least daily range, 3 degrees; highest temperature, 78; lowest, 54. The mean temperature was the lowest on record for February with one exception.

Barometer average, 29.832; normal, 29.947 (corrected for gravity by -.005); highest, 30.11; lowest, 29.48; greatest 24-hour change, 0.22. The above is the lowest average, also the lowest single reading for twenty years. "Lows" passed this point on the 8th and 20th; "highs" on the 16th and 28th.

Relative humidity, 76.5; normal, 74.9; mean dew point, 61.6; normal, 62.5; absolute moisture, 6.07 grains per cubic foot; normal, 6.24.

Rainfall, 7.96 inches; normal, 5.95; rain-record days, 18; normal, 16; greatest rainfall in one day, 2.87; rainfall at Okala, 10.45; at Kapihua, 1.44; at 8.28; westerly winds greatly diminishing the usual difference between these two stations.

The Artesian well level, a.s., during the month from 34.05 to 33.37 feet above mean sea level. On March 1, 1900, it stood at 34.05.

Trade-wind days, 5 G of N.E.E.; normal number of trade-wind days for February, 15; average force of wind during month, 2.7; cloudiness, tenths of sky, 4.3; normal, 4.9.

Approximate percentages of district rainfall, as compared with normal: Hilo, 66 per cent; Hamakua, 140; Kohala, 220; Waimea, 190; Kona, 400; Kau, 220; Puna, 80; Oia, not reported; Maui, 200 to 400, very variable; Oahu, average 130, varying from 80 to 200; Kauai, 200 per cent, very variable; Kula, Maui, had 34 inches, against a normal of 4.50; and many places throughout the group, usually almost arid, had torrential downpours. An unofficial report gives 49 inches for 2,100 feet elevation on south side.

Average temperature: Pepeekeo, Hilo District, 100 feet elevation, average maximum, 76.6; average minimum, 63.9; Waimea, Hawaii, 2,730 elevation, 72.1 and 60.3; Kohala, 555 elevation, 73.9 and 60.3; Kula, 6,000, 78.9 and 60.3; highest 78, lowest 57, mean 68.9.

The main feature of the month was the storm of February 4 to 14. This storm moved up from S.S.W., beginning here with a S.E. gale, which is an unusual direction for storm winds around this group, this wind being called by the Hawaiians "makani kin." Veering to S.W. after two days, it became a regular "Kona," accompanied by electric storms, barometer sinking to 29.48. The storm seems to have formed a loop in its course, as after moving away, it returned again before finally going on the northward. Turning to the eastward, it appears to have reached the Oregon coast about the 19th. Great damage was done, especially on Maui and on the Kona and Kohala slopes on Hawaii. Snow fell on the Pepeekeo mountains well below the timber line (7,000 feet).

RAINFALL FOR FEBRUARY, 1901.

Stations—	Elev. (Feet)	Rain. (Inches)
Waikanae	20	1.52
Hilo (General)	100	7.96
Kamuela	1250	7.35
Pepeekeo	100	7.94
Hakalua	200	8.76
Honohina	800	8.65
Lanipahoehoe	500	8.20
Oakala	400	6.59
Kukui	250	8.08
Panaloa	750	12.27
Panahau (Moore)	300	9.89
Panahau (Greig)	1150	9.90
Honokaa (Muir)	425	10.63
Honokaa (Hickard)	1900	
Kukuihale	700	13.53
Awini Ranch	1100	17.19
Niuli	200	13.14
Kohala (Parsonage)	350	12.67
Kohala (Mission)	555	10.76
Kohala (Sugar Co.)	224	
Waimea	2730	8.16
Hawi Mill	600	12.00
Kailua	950	13.82
Kailua (Kailua)	1500	15.93
Napooipo	25	10.33
Napooipo	15	13.15
Hilea	310	11.90
Pahala	860	
Maunaloa	1700	
Volcano House	4000	17.38
Oiaa (Russett)	1700	
Oiaa (Hitchcock)	2500	
Kapoho	110	
Pohokuli	10	9.81
Kalapana	8	8.79

MAUI.

Jahaina	15	
Olowalu	700	15.15
Waipae Ranch	285	
Kaupo (Mokulua)	300	18.70
Kipahulu	60	17.44
Hamao Plantation	60	14.95
Nahiku	60	
Nahiku	900	
Hauku	700	15.01
Kula	4250	18.75
Puuomale	1400	18.75
Pala	180	20.96
Haleakala Ranch	2000	19.30

LANAI.

Keomuku	6	11.12
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OAHU.

Punahou (W.B.C.)	50	7.96
Kulokahua	50	7.70
Kewalo (King St.)	15	7.93
U. S. Naval Station	6	4.71
Kapiolani Park	10	8.28
Manoa (Woodlawn St.)	255	10.36
School St. (Bishop)	50	7.09
Insane Asylum	30	7.00
Nuuanu (W.W.Hall)	50	6.53
Nuuanu (Wylie St.)	250	
Nuuanu (Kane St.)	25	
Nuuanu (Kahala)	850	10.45
Waimanalo	25	15.87
Maunawili	300	17.13
Kaneohe	100	9.42
Ahulimanu	350	17.35
Wahala	25	11.91
Ewa Plantation	60	8.48
Waipahu	200	9.03
Wahala	900	14.78
Moanalua	15	7.14

KAUAI.

Lihue (Grove Farm)	200	9.37
Lihue (Mokelua)	300	10.77
Lihue (Kukua)	1000	14.78
Kealia	15	7.95
Kilauea	375	14.41
Hannell	10	21.41
Wahala	32	13.20

RECORDS NOT YET REPORTED PUBLISHED.

JANUARY, 1901.

Erehwon, Kula	1.88
Waipae	2.25
Hauku	5.96
Haleakala	8.95
Wahala	1.50
Kapiolani Park	1.76
Wylie St., Nuuanu	7.11
Pala	3.28

CURTIS J. LYONS.

Territorial Meteorologist.

N. B.—Observers are especially requested to forward their reports promptly at the end of each month, and to report regularly and continuously.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Friday, March 15.
Am. sp. Jabez Howes, Clapp, from Tacoma with coal.
Am. schr. Metha Nelson, Christiansen, from San Francisco.
L-1. stmr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, from Honolulu and Kaula.
L-1. stmr. Nihau, Thompson, from Kaula.
L-1. stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from Kaula.

Saturday, March 16.
C-A. S. S. Warrimoo, Phillips, from Victoria and Vancouver, March 8.
O. & O. S. S. Guelia, Finch, from the Orient; Yokohama, March 6.
Am. bkt. Skagit, Robinson, 24 days from Port Gamble.
Am. schr. Denance, Blum, 54 days from Newcastle.
W. stmr. Lohua, Bennett, from Molokai.
Schr. Lady, from Koolau ports.

Sunday, March 17.
W. stmr. Claudine, Parker, from Kaula and way ports.
L-1. stmr. Hanaui, Greene, from Nawiliwili, Kaula.
L-1. stmr. Mikahala, Pedersen, from Elele, Kaula.
L-1. stmr. Nohu, Wyman, from Waimanalo, Kaula.

Monday, March 18.
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, for Oahu ports.
L-1. stmr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, for Honolulu.
L-1. stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, for Nawiliwili.
L-1. stmr. Kaula, Bruhn, for Makawili.
L-1. stmr. Nihau, Thompson, for Punaluu.
L-1. stmr. James Makee, Tollett, for Kaula.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Friday, March 15.
Am. bgt. Gallie, Dinmore, for Honolulu.

Saturday, March 16.
B-A. stmr. Centennial, Anderson, for Kaula, to load sugar for San Francisco.
C-A. S. S. Warrimoo, Phillips, for the Colonies.

Monday, March 18.
Am. bk. Olympic, Gibbs, 33 days from San Francisco; partly distasted.
Am. sp. Henry Villard, Quick, 139 days from Savannah; off port last night.

TO SAIL TODAY.

Am. schr. Rosamond, Ward, for San Francisco, about noon.
W. stmr. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports, at noon.
W. stmr. Claudine, Parker, for Kaula and way ports, at 5 p. m.
W. stmr. Maui, Sachs, for Maui ports, at 5 p. m.

From the Other Islands.

Early yesterday morning Wilder's steamer Claudine, Captain Parker, arrived from Kaula and way ports with 3,000 bags of sugar, 92 bags of corn, 77 bags of taro, 3 hogs, 119 packages of sundries, and the following passengers: J. B. Pedersen, Mrs. C. K. Kulekiki, H. K. Kulekiki, Rev. J. T. Taylor, S. Kodama, Ah Young, J. K. Saunders, Rev. J. E. Kepili, Rev. J. G. Kina, J. S. Maderios, J. P. Cooke, M. S. Rogers, Goo Lip, F. P. Waterhouse, J. C. Flinders, Miss C. W. Flinders, Mrs. C. H. Jennings, L. H. Rogers, J. T. Taylor, W. B. Hardy, A. B. Kennedy, C. Boite, J. Garcia, Mrs. Lyon, Mrs. Awana, Mrs. P. Johnson, E. K. Devauachelle and wife, Rev. E. Tokimasa, L. M. Veltusen, Ther. Richards, Rev. J. Leedingham, Rev. E. W. Thwing, and fifty-seven deck passengers.

Steamers Hanaui, Mikahala and Nohu, of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company, also arrived the first thing in the morning. The Hanaui, Captain Greene, from Nawiliwili, Kaula, brought 12,195 bags of sugar for Hackett & Co., 41 bags of taro, 21 packages of merchandise, and the following passengers: Mrs. Cramer and child, Ah Kuro, J. T. Taylor, Kaeo, Henry Sheldon, Mrs. Hoss, William Tell, H. C. Schmidt, Leong Chong, L. E. Opana, Lee Chuck, Wong Chuck, Fan Sen, F. Carter, N. F. Bowler and B. F. Corera.

The Nohu, from Waimanalo, Kaula, brought 4,117 bags of K. S. M. sugar for Hackett & Co., 300 bags of rice, 10 packages of sundries and a pig-dresser. James Morse and five deck passengers were the only people who arrived on the Nohu.

The Mikahala, from Elele, Kaula, brought 5,000 bags of Makawili sugar for Alexander & Baldwin, 9 bags of coffee, and 35 packages of sundries. The following passengers arrived on the Mikahala: C. H. Johnson, H. Morris and wife, F. J. Swadlow, Lady Heron, Mrs. H. Danford, C. L. Wight and wife, M. McGinnis, Miss M. Andraht, Miss C. Wells, Mrs. M. Kanakona and child, Ah Kuro, J. T. Taylor, Ah Yat, Y. Nan, Ah Koo, wife and two children; Jim Lee and three children.

Wilder's steamer Kinau, Captain Freeman, arrived from Hilo and way ports early Saturday afternoon with the following passengers: O. P. Emerson and wife, Miss Adele Mills, Mrs. G. K. Wilder, J. Wickens, E. L. Lake, H. S. Crane, Mrs. E. A. Nawahi, W. J. Monteth, G. Owens, F. J. Calif, D. L. Davis, J. S. Canario and wife, J. E. Griesman, L. C. Willard, Carl S. Smith, E. D. Baldwin, A. Humburg, William Fernandez, Mrs. C. H. Ruttman and two children, J. H. Gregory, S. K. Kahana and wife, H. S. Guild, H. Isukamota, J. B. Honking, W. W. Harris, John Dator, J. C. Kelly, R. A. Ryan, C. B. Kinney, Miss M. Miner, I. S. Dillingham, J. Hind, D. Conway, Captain A. G. Page, George Ghod, Rev. W. S. Makokau, Goo Sang, wife and three children, S. Decker, Rev. O. P. Emerson, Mrs. Ahlo and child, Mrs. S. K. Pua and servant, H. Akona, Song Poy, A. Pettredge, H. Lamou, wife and child, W. H. King, George Cummings, J. M. Keen and child, Dr. Averdam, George H. Allen, B. S. Chase, and 90 deck passengers.

Sizing Up Legislature.

The legislators got on their ear on Saturday, and wanted to get even with the newspapers. The average legislator always feels his oats. He has been nobody, and suddenly he is thrust into prominence. The average newspaper man knows the exact value of the average legislator and the poor little thing he is. The average newspaper man is infinitely the superior of the average legislator, and the only way the little legislator can get back is to try to use power delegated to him for very different purposes. Our wiseacres have been making the average fools of themselves, but no bigger fools than the California Legislature did a couple of years ago. But who remembers the names of the men who were in that Legislature, any more than in a couple of months any one will remember the names of those who are in our own—Star.

Captain J. N. K. Keola, from Wailuku, is visiting in Honolulu. He will return on Friday via the Mauna Loa. Mr. Jay P. McCoy, of Shanghai, is again in town. He will soon return to China to organize an insurance company there.

FEAST OF SHRINERS AT MOANA HOTEL

FOR He's a Jolly Good Fellow. Wela Ka Hae! sang the three hundred Shriners and ladies who sat down at the groaning banquet tables at the Moana hotel last night on the occasion of the complimentary dinner given by Aloha Temple of Honolulu to Imperial Potentate Lou B. Winsor, the Imperial Officers and Associate Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. With music, clinking of glasses filled to the brim with the sparkling juice of the grape, and in the presence of the fairest of women and the noblest of members of the ancient Arabic order, the banquet was the most successful one ever given in the Hawaiian Islands. Praise be the Faithful!

Six long tables, white and shining and with vases of the choicest of Hawaii's blossoms—red and pink carnations, yellow coreopsis, white and yellow marguerites and roses of the daintiest of hues—made a picture that grew upon the Shriners and their ladies as they stepped within the threshold of the hall in which the banquet was laid.

Music there was, of course. From the orchestra gallery, itself a picturesque creation of the architect's mind, music floated ever and anon, mingling with the clinking of the glasses and the surge of the surf. Music was in the air. The irresistible national anthem drew forth vociferous melodies and the Red, White and Blue never found more willing and patriotic throats to carry its impressive strains out upon the breeze-swept shores; the rhythmic measures of the Georgia cake walk caused all dignity to be thrown to the winds and hands, heads and glasses waved in the air as the catchy strains merrily broke in upon the gaiety at the banquet tables. When a march was played the air caused the feet to tap in military precision upon the polished floor and as "Whistling Rufus" greeted their ear, all thought of formality was thrown aside and the lips of all, handsome men and fair women, were puckered in an effort to carry the air.

No banquet in Honolulu was ever attended with more informality and yet with such a marked degree of attention to those who were the guests. The guest of honor, Imperial Potentate Winsor, was in his element, and when called upon to respond to the toast, "The Imperial Potentate," the graceful compliments which rolled melodiously from his lips, both to the Aloha Temple which was responsible for the feast in this Oahu, and also to the ladies, drew praise from his many admirers, who are legion and come from every state and territory in the Union, including the baby territory—Hawaii.

A man of handsome physique, possessing the oratorical voice, whose words were delivered in a way that charmed the auditors, he was at once the man of men at the banquet. Speak the name of Winsor and it is like rubbing the lamp of Aladdin—for the genie of the Mystic Shrine at once respond to it.

The assemblage which gathered beneath the roof of the Moana hotel was probably such an one as the Pacific has rarely seen. No pilgrimage of the highest officials of the Shrine has ever before been undertaken into such a far-away Oasis as Hawaii, and at no time has the Potentate and his Council ever had such an escort since the days of the Crusades. These were the greatest men known to that ancient Arabic order. The women who have journeyed in the caravan across the hot sands with their lords and masters were arrayed in the most beautiful evening gowns and vied with their Honolulu sisters in dazzling the eyes of the foreigners. Masonic fraternity made them all one, and there was little need of introductions as the townsfolk came into the spacious corridors of the hotel and were greeted with "Aloha, aloha oe."

Noble Louis T. Grant of Aloha Temple was a master of ceremonies to be proud of. He was assisted in marshal-

ling the tribe of Shriners by Nobles Wood and Rothwell, may whose shadows never grow less. The latter, two of the most indefatigable Shriners who ever slid down the toboggan, especially looked after their guests.

At 7:30 o'clock the procession marched into the banquet hall, where the six long tables were ready. Manager Smith of the hotel proved himself equal to the task of seating such a numerous tribe where it ought to go and soon had them arranged under the supervision of Steward Biddgood, eighty at a table, more than three hundred all told. The Shriners wore their fezzes. Most of the ladies were in decollete costume.

Toward the end of the menu Toastmaster Grant arose and proposed a toast to the Imperial Potentate, and it was drunk with avidity. The Imperial Potentate, gracefully paying a compliment to the assemblage, made a happy reply: "Inspiring indeed is the toast that has been offered in my behalf. Inspiring indeed is this occasion. I would that it were in my power to paint a word picture in eloquence worthy of this event. Proud am I of this great Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shriners. I challenge the world to show any other organization that can produce an assemblage of such distinguished gentlemen, accompanied by such charming ladies (tumultuous applause) as this. No other institution has ever been raised upon a more solid foundation. Every one who applies at the outer gates of our order must present as his credentials a certificate that he has attained high degree in the greatest fraternal organization the world has ever seen or known.

"The representatives of our order are scattered throughout the fertile oasis of North America. Go into any city of our land and ask any interested person to give the names of ten, fifty or one hundred of its leading citizens—I mean those who have attained prominence for the stability of their character, for their intelligence and philanthropy—and I will venture the statement that four out of every five of these men are members of the Mystic Shrine. Perhaps the best example that can be given of the good judgment of the members of our order is in looking upon those whom they have selected to become their wives (applause). I have noticed during the three weeks that the caravan has been together that the ladies accompanying it have daily become more beautiful (applause); that is, it seems to me, as I look upon them, they must have reached the climax (applause). I fear I owe an apology to one whom I understand is to follow me, to pay his respects to the ladies. As fascinating as the subject is to me and as delighted as I would be to linger upon it, I know I owe it to him to desist.

"I want to express my pride in the latest addition that we have made in the matter of the enrollment in the Mystic Shrine of Aloha Temple (applause). Pleasant indeed and most satisfactory has it been to us to come to Hawaii on such a mission.

"I have been struck with so many things since coming here—the Islands which you so modestly style the 'Paradise of the Pacific,' and which I assure you should be enlarged to the 'Paradise of the World'—and no one will dispute your claim. I wish that we had in our native tongue words to express the sentiments which swell up within us, but not attempting that, I am led to rely upon your one beautiful word with which to close my remarks—Aloha, Aloha." (Applause).

C. V. Dykeman of Brooklyn, N. Y., responded to the toast, "The Imperial Council." He said it was a case of "Linger Longer Lu" with him, as he had been given no intimation that he was to speak. He spoke warmly of the hospitality which had been shown the visiting caravan in Honolulu, and said there was nothing like the hospitality of Aloha Temple. He said he took pride in Hawaii's everlasting summer and in the warm, genial dispositions of its people. Honolulu was a green spot in the oasis and he trusted that its memories would exist long in the hearts of those who had seen it. "You may break, you may shatter the vase if you will, but the scent of the roses will linger there still," he concluded.

Other toasts were responded to as follows: "Saladin Temple," George F. Sinclair; "The Present Pilgrimage," J. M. Raymond; "Aloha Temple," Dr. C. B. Wood; "The Recent Pilgrimage," J. A. McDaniel; "The Ladies," Charles Chipman.

At the conclusion of the banquet the guests repaired to the main hotel and were soon whirling away in the dizzy mazes of the waltz in the ladies' parlor, which had been cleared for the occasion and a canvas spread upon the floor. The great hostelry was ablaze with lights from top to bottom and was the most inviting spot in all Honolulu. Toward midnight, even, the untiring Shriners began to dwindle away and soon the banquet was remembered in the dreams of those who were there.

The menu and music were as follows:

MENU.
California Oyster Cocktail.
Salted Jordan Almonds.
Mushrooms Olives.
Lobster Sauce a la Newberg.
Larded Tenderloin of Beef aux Champignons.
Stuffed Tomatoes a la Duxelle.
Punch a la Bohemienne.
Roast Spring Chicken au Croissant.
Pettis Fois.
Cold Smoked Beef Tongue.
Ham Glace.
Sliced Turkey.
Lettuce a la Francaise.
Pommes a la Creme.
Assorted Cakes.
Naval Oranges.
Native Bananas.
Fromage de Roquefort.
Cafe Noir.
Maitre d'Hotel.
Pommes.
MUSICALS.

1. March, "El Capitan" Souza.
2. Overture, "Moana Hotel" Smith.
3. Valse, "La Barcarolle" Waldteufel.
4. Polish National Dance Scharwenka.
5. Rag Melodies Sousa.
6. Selection, "Plantation Echoes" Ross.
7. Two-Step, "The Charleston" Sousa.
8. Ballad Music, "Oasis" Gounod.
9. Valse, "Don't Be Cross" Tobi.
10. "Whistling Rufus" Mills (Van Praag's Orchestra).

Following are the names of the visiting Shriners present:
Lawrence W. Atkins, Joseph W. Aylor, James T. Ashworth, H. Ashley and wife, Miss Alice M. Ashley, Miss Lizzie Anderson, Dr. F. W. Blake, Dr. J. W. Brown, Dr. J. L. Benne and wife, D. Benne, John Bakely, Dr. Louis Barth and wife, W. B. Branch and wife, Charles Becker, J. B. Barnett and wife, John D. Black, Dr. Fred N. Bonine, R. C. Barr, Dr. O. C. Bunting, John R. Bordeaux, Jos. B. Britton, John C. Bunker, John Cramer, Donald R. Campbell, Josiah S. Caldwell, H. A. Crawford, Miss Anna Crawford, Charles Chipman and wife, D. L. Cornwell and wife, Joseph E. Crater and wife, Mrs. T. M. Callahan, M. M. Clark, Miss Mabel Clark, C. Chana and wife, J. C. Campbell and wife, Miss Campbell, A. K. Detwiler, George C. Diefenderfer and wife, C. V. Dykeman and wife, C. B. Dean, B. L. Dewey, F. O. Evans and wife, Samuel Felt and wife, Charles E. Fink, George A. George, Joseph M. Galt, S. S. Getchell, Thomas F. Garratt, D. D. Hanover, Alexander Halliday, Rolla W. Hess, C. A. Hungerford and wife, John D. Holman, Dr. T. S. Hacker, J. C. Herkner, L. C. Hill and wife, Miss Clara Higgs, C. H. Hendy and wife, A. Hismada and wife, W. G. P. Jacobs, Mrs. M. B. Jones, Mrs. George P. Jones, Charles B. Judd, N. J. Johnson, Dr. Samuel Johnson, Peter Kettering, Frank V. Knauss, Walter Karch, G. F. Kuhles, Miss Clara L. Kuhles, Karl A. Lott, Mrs. Peter S. Lott, Daniel W. Lawrence, Frank W. Lyle, F. W. Lewis and wife, F. R. Lambie and wife, A. W. Miller, W. C. Monroe, J. C. Moore, Mrs. J. F. Moore, John Mowat, A. E. Morey and wife, A. Morrison, W. H. McGregor, James Nelson, W. Noyes, F. T. Pritchard and wife, C. C. Philbrick, G. F. Peterson, J. H. Palin, wife and son Milburn, Mrs. Wm. Palin, George H. Perry, St. Clair Parry, T. I. Phelps and wife, Mrs. C. V. Purcell, S. R. Phelps and wife, S. B. Patten, W. F. Peterson and wife, C. B. Quigley and wife, S. G. Reynolds, B. W. Rowell, J. B. Ross, J. M. Raymond, L. Rosenthal, C. L. Sherwood, George F. Sinclair and wife, N. A. Stoddard, R. H. Stanford, J. M. Stoeber and wife, W. A. Schriber and wife, T. W. Strahan and wife, Miss Nellie Strahan, George N. Schofield, J. L. M. Shetterly and wife, Dr. I. A. Thompson, H. G. Van Court, John A. Volcott, L. E. Wood, H. F. Wood and wife, John G. Wood, Lou B. Winsor, Wm. Wente and wife, Miss Mary A. Wyle, John Wadell and wife, T. B. Warren and wife, Miss Warren, Thomas J. Winckler, J. H. Watson, W. A. Whitman and wife, Dr. T. A. Wagner.

MRS. MARTIN LAID TO REST

The funeral of Mrs. Marie O. K. Martin took place from Kawaiahao church yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The body had lain in the church all night, according to custom, and the services were conducted by Rev. Messrs. Parker and Westervelt. Mr. Parker delivered an address to the memory of the deceased and sacred music followed. The church was crowded with friends of the late Mrs. Martin and the services were very impressive. The following were the pall bearers: John H. Jones, Samuel Parker, Geo. E. Smithers, Joe Kuhia, Cap. C. Pedersen, Hon. J. K. Kekaula, J. K. Kiasina and E. K. Liliakani.

Mrs. Martin was the mother of Mrs. George Dawson, Mrs. G. C. Hewitt, Mrs. Sam Kauhane and Mrs. Henry Borteman and two children yet unborn. She was a protegee and ward of one of the old missionaries and was a daughter of Rev. Mr. Kekela, who has recently returned to Honolulu from years of mission service in the Marquesas Islands.

Lost a Man Overboard.

The big American ship Henry Villard arrived off port from Savannah about 7 o'clock last night and dropped her anchors. She will enter the harbor this morning. The Villard was 139 days on the trip around the Horn. Captain Quick is her commander. During a heavy gale of wind one of the crew was lost overboard. The accident occurred in latitude 59 degrees, 1 minute south and longitude 78 degrees, 8 minutes west. The man was working on the mizzen topgallant-yard, falling and striking the ship's rail and going overboard. Although everything was done to rescue the unfortunate sailor, he was not recovered.

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UNION MILL CO.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company will be held at its office in Kohala, on Thursday, April 4th, at 10 a. m. JAMES RENTON, President. Kohala, March 15, 1901. 2264-3t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Dr. Hiram P. Hugas, late of Kaula, Kaula, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the said estate to produce proper vouchers to the undersigned at Kaula, Kaula, within six months from date hereof, or they will be forever barred, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned. GEORGE H. FAIRCHILD, Administrator of the Estate of Dr. Hiram P. Hugas. Kaula, Kaula, March 12, 1901. 2262—March 12, 19, 26; April 2.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Frank Johnson, late of Elele, Kaula, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the said estate to produce proper vouchers to the undersigned at Elele, Kaula, within six months from date hereof, or they will be forever barred, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned. H. D. WISHARD, Administrator of the Estate of Frank Johnson. Elele, Kaula, February 28, 1901. 2260-5t—March 5, 12, 19, 26; April 2.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING been appointed the administrator of the estate of Isabella May Powell, deceased, late of Kekaha, Kaula, notice is hereby given to all creditors of the said estate to present their claims with vouchers, whether secured or otherwise, at his office, Judd building, in the city of Honolulu, within six months from the date hereof, or they will be forever barred. Dated at Lihue, Kaula, February 25, 1901. G. R. CARTER, Administrator of the Estate of Isabella May Powell. 2260-5t—March 5, 12, 19, 26; April 2.

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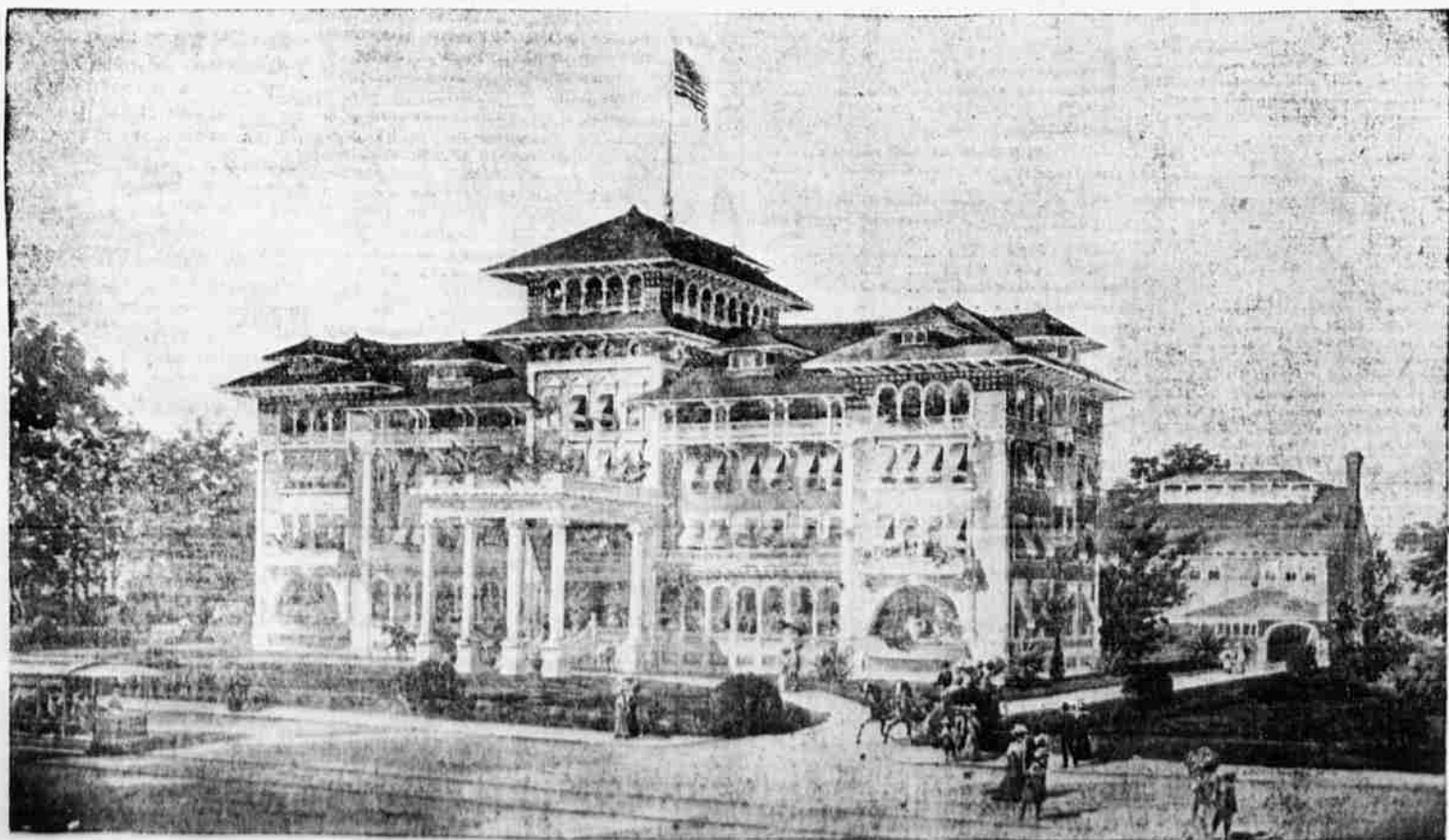
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Notice to Shipmasters.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal. By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean, and the latest information regarding the danger to navigation in the waters which they frequent. Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific. C. G. CALKINS, Lieut.-Comdr., U. S. N., in Charge.



THE MOANA HOTEL WHERE THE BANQUET WAS HELD.